PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Posts and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,047—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 4 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	23rd "
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* BRANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	6th Aug.
R.L. KRYAN NIA	6325	J. L. Pardi	13th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	20th "
S.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "
* BRANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	3rd Sept.
R.L. MOONTA	5845	A. R. Bartelli	10th "
M * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	17th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* BRANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	25th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Meade	2nd Oct.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	3,235	12th Sept.

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STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,709	21st July 1897.

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Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,789	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubenge	3rd September
LAOS turn screw	6,000	Flandin	1st October.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,696 tons, on the 17th July, at 3 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 13th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 15th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

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Commands a sale throughout India many times larger than that of any competing article because it has been SO RECOMMENDED since its introduction over 25 years ago.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

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1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

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A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	32 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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Further particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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Superintendent, House of Correction.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

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WANTED.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (under-type) 10 H. P. nominal.
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.
For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture consisting of sofas and chairs, wardrobe, drawing-room, wash-hand and dressing tables, easy chairs, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Peshawur—
40 B. K. and Co.—3-5—3 cases containing eau de co'ogne, breast exhausters, teats, teething necklaces, thermometers, sanitary towels, vinolia cream and powder, drugs, mechanical toys, etc.

Ex s.s. India.

P. M. A. 1-2—2 casks each 60 dozen empty opal pots with covers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Krishna Bhaskerjee Brothers.
2407 3197-3200—4 cases Paris Panorama balls.
1788 3262-64 3 " " " "

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Bouchier, consisting of silver watch, gold chain, gold ring, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 lady's bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
The property of a gentleman who has left Bombay—
1 strong bay waler and 1 strong bay country-bred horse, both going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Crawford Markets on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade and effects of the late Manockjee Eduljee, consisting of platedware, ship lamps, glassware, and crockery, argand lamps, globe lamps, wearing apparel, show cases, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Ananthram & Co., of Mangalore.

No.	I, 25 rubies weighing carats 18¼.				
"	II, 4	"	"	"	7 7-64.
"	IIIA, 1	"	"	"	2 1-4.
"	" B, 1	"	"	"	1 14-16.
"	" C, 1	"	"	"	1¼.
"	VA, 1	Sapphire	"	"	12 6-16.
"	" B, 1	"	"	"	3 1-4.

1 packet small rubies weighing carats 145 2-16.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 877 SETS OF HEALDS AND 20¼ DOZENS REEDS.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
877 sets of healds of different numbers and widths.
20¼ dozens reeds of different numbers and widths.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BALLOO SARANG STREET OTHERWISE CALLED BHOOSARI MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees under the indenture of transfer of mortgage and mortgage of the 11th day of February, 1895, and Transferees of the mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1892, and made between Sakinabai, widow of Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Amin Moorgiwala, Hajee Essac bin Shaik Mahomed Moorgiwala and Hajee Aminjee bin Shaik Mahomed Moorgiwala, of the one part and Laloobhoy Harjivan of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors the said Hajee Essac bin Shaik Mahomed Moorgiwala and Hajee Aminjee bin Shaik Mahomed Moorgiwala and the estate of the deceased mortgagor the said Sakinabai, widow of Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Amin Moorgiwala, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the said indenture of mortgage of the 10th day of June, 1892, and in the said indenture of transfer of mortgage and mortgage, dated the 11th day of February, 1895, the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, passage No. 2, Carnac Road or Balloo Sarung Street, or otherwise commonly called or known by the name of Bhoosari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B ward No. 164, and street No. 13-17 containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 29, New No. 200, old survey No. 1075, and new survey No. 2002, under pension and tax tenure and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Samuel Street, on or towards the north by the house of Dadoo Meeya Tokumbay and on or towards the south by the house of Hassam Karim, and which said premises were and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of property at Cheewoolwady Lane, by order of Mr. Phoolmul Gooljee and on account and risk of Gooljee Singani, the mortgagee, which was to take place on Saturday last, is POSTPONED, at the request of the said mortgagee to FRIDAY, the 10th Sept. 1897.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY WHEAT BAGS.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Flour Mills, Mazagon, by order of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Pragjee Heerjee.
1,000 empty wheat bags.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 304 of 1883.

Mahomed Sidik Hajee Abd Rehman..............Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla and others ....Defendants.
and
Suit No. 349 of 1884.
Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar and others...Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla and others ....Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suits bearing date the 18th day of July, 1895, Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar was directed to pay to Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla, Receivers, the sum of Rs. 53,160-10-8, and in default of such payment the properties mentioned in the Schedule C to the said decree were directed to be sold by the said Receivers and whereas default having been made the following immoveable property being one of the properties mentioned in the said Schedule C, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m.

PARTICULARS.

All that dwelling house situate in Pollock Street in the City of Calcutta numbered (20) containing by estimation about eleven Cottahs and bounded on the North by the property of Munshee Bahadurally, on the South by a lane, on the East partly by the said Pollock Street, and partly by the property of Mr. John Shearman, and on the West by the property of Mr. James Robertson.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Receivers, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immoveable property at Hornby Road, Fort, known as "Patuk's House," in the vicinity of the late Fort Police Court.

By order of the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1897, at 4 p. m., put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's old No. 509, new No. 5611, and new Survey No. 8895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 26, but now under Ward No. 2347, and street No. 103, Hornby Road, and No. 28, Ragunath Dadajee Street, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Ragunath Dadajee Street, on or towards the west by Hornby Road, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jamsetjee, but now of Ardaser Cursetjee Powalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet but now of Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the owners or their tenants.

For conditions of sale and all other information application can be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the owners, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to GENERAL GATACRE is FIXED for the 20th instant. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Entertainment are requested to do so without loss of time.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NEW BOOK—WIFE OR MAID?

A JUBILEE ROMANCE by SANCHO PANZA. Paper Cover, Re. 1-8 Cloth Gilt, Rs. 2, per V. P. P. Apply to "Commercial Press" Peshawar.

This is a present day ROMANCE of EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE and the characters are living ones. The story begins in 1878 and ends on JUBILEE DAY 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. (70) seventy per Share [of Rs. 1,000 paid up, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 10th instant, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd inst.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN-MEDITERRANEAN-BLACK SEA AND DANUBE LINE OF STEAMERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the American-Canadian-Mediterranean-Black Sea and Danube Lines of Steamers, Sailing from LONDON and represented in London by Messrs. Wm. JOHNSTONE and Co., and are prepared to book cargo on through BILLS of LADING for Boston and Philadelphia. Further information can be obtained at our office.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

DESHERGUR (BENGAL) STEAM COAL.

WHEREAS it has been brought to our notice that COAL, said to be Deshergur Coal is being offered FOR SALE in Bombay, the Public are hereby informed that GENUINE DESHERGUR COAL can only be obtained from the "BENGAL COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," and from the "EQUITABLE COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," for whom the Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY.

The Public are warned AGAINST PURCHASING COAL represented to be Deshergur, excepting direct from either of the above-named Companies, or through their Agents in Bombay, or unless accompanied by Colliery Pit Certificates.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
The Equitable Coal Co., Ld.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Agents, the Bengal Coal Co., Ld.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

APPOINTMENT VACANT.
CEYLON.

INSTRUCTOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPHY FOR THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

A GENTLEMAN is REQUIRED to take charge under the SUPERINTENDENT of the College, of the Department of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING and TELEGRAPHY (including Telephony). He will be required to teach classes in these subjects, and he will have an Assistant. The Principal work of his Department will be training Telegraphy and Telephone Operators for the Government Postal and Railway Departments.

Engagement in the First instance for three years.
Salary—Rs. 3,600 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Candidates must have passed creditably a two years course at a Technical College in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.
2. Must have served two years in the Workshops, and one year in the Drawing Office, of a good Electrical Engineering firm.
3. Must have a practical knowledge of Telegraphy and Telephony.
4. Must have been teaching for not less than one year, some of the subjects comprised in a College course of Mechanical or Electrical or Telegraph Engineering.
5. Age must be from 25 to 35 years.

Free first-class passage for himself and family, if any, not exceeding five in all, out and home again in satisfactory termination of engagement.

Applications stating age and experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials (not originals) with the name and address of the references of whom enquiry may be made will be received by the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon, up to the 15th of August, 1897.

Further enquiries may be made of the SUPERINTENDENT, CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Colombo.

Colombo, 1st July, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	" 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—[illegible] per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of Business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay: 8th February, 1897.

FOR YOUR PERSONAL COMFORT JUST NOW,

APPLY **BEYNON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER** IN TINS, Rs. 12.

We receive verbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC, and you will avoid all ailments.

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

LATEST (1897) DESIGNS

FINE SAXONY SUITINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT } Rs. 38-4
ALL WOOL } CASH.

IMMENSE RANGE OF PATTERNS.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... } PENANG ...... }	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK OF LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

ANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,392½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	149
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	380	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,200	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	575
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	5
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,600
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,075
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	755
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,100
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50.	dvd 25	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	730
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,000	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	535
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	265
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1050
Madras United	35.	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,495
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1.000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,205xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
riental	5,72[illegible]	625	625	dvd Rs2[illegible]	365
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,240
ueen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	925
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,270
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	355
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	306	6,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,800	500	500	50	1,350
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	203
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	183
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	8,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	29xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	640
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	26	Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-10	"
Do. do. new	"	25-8	
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-12	
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-11	
Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Dragoons	"	16-1	
Silver 17	"	78-8	
Do. 17½	"	78-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-4m., 9-25a. Low water, 2-53m., 4-6a.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Ordnance *vs.* R. A.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Naderi left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered the dock on Friday.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game this evening, commencing at 5-30. Members are requested to be punctual.

POSTAL NOTICE.—From to-day the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 37, *viz.*, 1s. 3*d.* per rupee.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The meeting of the Bench of Justices for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master, deceased, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on Friday next. The candidates are Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master and Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, pleader.

ACCIDENT AT THE PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon, three coolies were engaged in cleaning the outer wall of the Government House, Parel, when the scaffolding, on which they were standing, suddenly gave way, precipitating the three labourers down to the ground. One of the men who sustained a slight injury on the left hand was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The two other men escaped unhurt.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Adjutant	Hume.
Polka	Friendship	Muth.
Selection	Mountebanks	Cellier.
Valse	S. villa	Matador.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Sdy Jones.
Galop	Cyclists	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June last 8 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 57 bullocks and 6 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the month, and 191 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and three cartmen for overloading their carts.

BURGLARY AT NAOROJI HILL.—Chimnaji Atmaram, a policeman attached to the G. I. P. Railway Police, and residing on the second floor of a house at Naoroji Hill, has reported to the police that his kept-mistress Chundri, locked the door of his room at 10 o'clock, on Friday night, and went to sleep on the first floor of the same house. At about midnight, Chimnaji returned home from duty, woke up his mistress, and both went up to their room, when it was discovered that the door was open, and a dealwood box forced open, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 71-6, were stolen therefrom. The complainant declined to sign the complaint, and would not allow the police to make any inquiry into the matter.

DEATH OF MR. J. F. PEREIRA AT ADEN.—A correspondent writes:—I have to inform you with much regret of the sudden death of Mr. J. F. Pereira, of the Abkari Department, in the European General Hospital, Aden, at 5 p.m., on the 1st July. The funeral of Mr. J. F. Pereira took place at 7-30 a.m., on the 2nd. Before his body was conveyed to the cemetery on a hearse, it was taken to the Church, where a requiem High Mass was given by his relatives for the repose of his soul. The funeral was largely attended both by Goans, Maltese, and Parsis. Deceased was about thirteen years in Aden, and during that time had been in friendly terms with his colleagues. He was a member of the Portuguese Union Club and also of the Society of St. Francis Xavier. Wreaths were placed on his coffin by Mr. C. F. Dias and others. Mr. Pereira leaves behind in Aden a young wife and other relations to mourn for him.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday evening, at Lower Colaba, touching the death of Baloo Narayen, aged twenty-five years, a mill-hand, residing in that locality. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, deceased left home, telling his wife that he was going to bathe in the sea, as it was a Hindu holiday. About 10 a.m., Shaik Ismail Bapoo, a crane-driver, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Gun, Carriage Store-yard, at Colaba, saw the deceased struggling in the water in the basin near the yard. The craneman raised an alarm, when two men, named Sheeva Kondaji and Marootee Babaji, jumped into the basin, but before they could reach him, the man sank. The sea was rough and high at the time, and they could not dive after the drowned man. About half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the dead body of the deceased was found washed on the slip of the basin. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was then brought out of the basin. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GANDEVI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The little town of Gandevi, in the Baroda State, presented a most lively appearance on Thursday, the 8th instant, the occasion, being the distribution of prizes to the successful students of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney High School. The school premises were tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens by a well-known local florist. Rao Bahadur Khaserao B. Jadhav, the most energetic and popular Suba Sahib of the Naosari District, who presided on the occasion, drove to the school gate exactly at 8 a.m., where he received a most enthusiastic reception from the Head Master and his able staff. On his way to the chair, he was conducted between the rows of students, whose little hearts overflowed with joy, and who welcomed his arrival with a perfect ovation. The president, having taken his seat, Mr. H. F. Bilpodiwala, B.A. LL.B., the Head Master of the institution, read the report of the working of the school during the last year, in the course of which he deeply deplored the too frequent changes in the staff, consequent upon the unsatisfactory financial condition of the school. Mr. Bilpodiwala, however, at the end of his report, expressed his hope to see a marked improvement in its financial condition in a very short time, as the public, well aware of the necessity of such an institution in their midst, had in most cases come in for various good round sums which were added to its "Endowment Fund." He further added, amidst the almost deafening cheers of his audience, that the Trustees had more than one reason to expect more substantial pecuniary aid from the Government of his most benign Highness the Gaekwar in the current year. The report, as read on the occasion, showed a good year's work, the school having been able to pass noless than three boys in the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and to gain high approbation at the hands of no less astute an examiner than Mr. Littledale, Director of A. V. Instruction, Baroda State, who personally examined its lower classes in December last. A nice little programme of recitations having been admirably gone through by the students and prizes distributed, his honour the Suba Sahib, addressed the meeting for about quarter of an hour in his usual fluent style. In the course of his speech the president spoke highly of the school, and the work done by it in times past. He dwelt at length upon the monetary difficulties of the School and exhorted his audience to work heart and soul for the welfare of the excellent institution flourishing in their midst and not to solely depend upon the Government that have so many calls upon their revenue, especially in such hard times. His honour further added that although he could not promise them, yet he hoped he would be in a position to favourably consider any application that would be forwarded to him in future regarding the grant-in-aid question. The usual vote of thanks to the president, followed by three prolonged cheers for his Highness, and three more for the President, brought the meeting to a termination. Throughout the whole town of Gandevi great rejoicings and enthusiasm prevailed the whole day long. The perfect success of the prize-distribution was ensured partly by the interest the townsmen have of late, come to take in the well-being of the school, but more particularly by the many associations of the president with the successful stamping out of the plague which played terrible havoc here but a few months back. It is but a truism to say that our most popular and persevering Suba Saheb has done to this little town no less valuable service than one rendered by the General to the city of Bombay or by the late lamented victim of the Poona tragedy to that ungrateful capital of the Deccan; and that whatever part was played by the public feeling on the present occasion, was, in no way, more or less than what everybody felt his duty towards one, to honour whom was to honour ourselves.

ANOTHER of the Colonial Premiers who claims Scotland as his home is the Hon. George Houston Reid, in whose hands the destinies of New South Wales at present lie. Mr. Reid went to Australia in early life, and obtained employment as a Civil Servant at Sydney. Subsequently he studied law, and became a leading lawyer. Taking his seat for East Sydney nearly 20 years ago he soon made his power felt in Parliament. He is largely responsible for the free trade policy of New South Wales, and is strongly in favour of the federation of Australasia.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 2.

I MUST not neglect to mention that amongst other places in the S. M. Country the Diamond Jubilee festivities were very loyally celebrated in the neighbouring Ichalkaranji State. All public offices and schools were closed on 21st and 22nd. The poor at Ichalkaranji were clothed and given a holiday dinner. Men on gratuitous relief in the State were also given a holiday dinner; while men on famine relief works were given three days' wages gratis. Sweets were distributed to the school boys and girls of all the public and private schools at Ichalkaranji and all other Government schools in the State. At day-break on the 22nd a salute of 90 guns was fired corresponding to the number of years of Her Majesty's auspicious reign. According to the Eastern custom some prisoners were liberated from the Ichakaranji Jail.

In the evening a Durbar was held in the Chief's palace in honour of the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and Shrimant Babasaheb delivered a short and appropriate address suited to the auspicious occasion. He announced the endowment of the sum of Rs. 1,500, the interest of which was to be employed for a scholarship in the Girls' School at Ichalkaranji to be named the "Victoria Diamand Jubilee Scholarship" to commemorate the auspicious occasion. A message congratulating Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was then read and despatched through the proper channel. The message ran thus: "Graciously be pleased to accept respectful and sincere congratulations from me and my subjects on this very auspicious occasion. We express our sincere devotion and loyalty to the person and throne of your Most Gracious Majesty." The palace and other State buildings and the Apte Library Hall were illuminated. There were also illuminations in the town by the Municipality. The palace when illuminated looked at its best. A bonfire was made on the Chaloba Hill, the highest peak in the Ajra Taluka of the State, which was a conspicuous object for miles around. The public buildings at Ajra were also illuminated. The proceedings of the day (22nd) at Ichalkaranji terminated by an entertainment in the palace, when Professor Keshavboa Gokate gave one of his best performances. There were some wrestling matches in the evening of the 23rd.

We are having terribly fine weather just now—the bright sunshine means a gloomy outlook. Even the wind which was blowing strong is beginning to fail, and the clouds seem to have no substance in them. For several days we have had nothing but slight showers at long intervals.

We are beginning to look forward to the Kolhapur and S. M. C. Races which are fixed for an earlier date this year, viz., October 19th, 21st, and 23rd, instead of at Christmas as formerly.

As many owners complained last year of the excessively sharp turn at the Southern end of the race-course, the racing authorities here have decided that the best way out of the difficulty was to make an entirely new course; and the work is now being pushed on. The former course consisted of two parallel straight limes joined at their northern and southernends by two arcs of a circle. The new course is egg-shaped, almost circular, cutting across the middle of the old course and round the southern end of it. The Grand Stand which formerly faced east is being dismantled, to be rebuilt at the north-end of the new course, facing south. This will afford an uninterrupted view of the races all the way round. Formerly the competing horses disappeared at one part of the course, being hidden by the hill; the latter has now been cut through, and the result is a very level course, with no sharp turns, and an uninterrupted view.

The Honorary Secretary of the races has given notice that visitors can, by giving him notice twenty days before the meeting, obtain accommodation in the Visitors' Camp. Two rupees per diem will be charged for each tent with the necessary furniture and a small tent for servants. Food will be provided at fixed charges by a messman. The following addition has been made to Rule 8 of the general conditions:—"The allowance for G. R's, to be 3 lbs: those who have not ridden a winner of a race value Rs. 500 allowed 5 lbs." Rule 10 has been altered to read "Ten per cent. of Lotteries and Totalizater to be credited to the Fund."

Before closing I am able to report a heavy fall of rain. A storm came up from the east and gave us about two inches of rain.

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES AT BALASINOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE 21st and 22nd June were days of great rejoicings and festivities in the town of Balasinor, the capital of a State of the same name under the Rewakantha Agency and in the peta-mahal town of Virpur, and will, therefore, ever be memorable in the history of Balasinor. All the public offices were closed, and the public at large zealously showed their delight on the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee by every expression within their power. His Highness Nawab Khan Shri Manowarkhanji Baba Saheb held a large Durbar at about 9 a.m., which was numerously attended by officers, Sardars, and gentlemen of the State, among whom the most prominent were Dewan Rao Saheb Premchand Kashandas, Rao Saheb Devdat Dhaneshwar, Chitnis to the Collector, Panch Mahals, Khan Shri Mahobatkhanji, Khan Shri Murtuza Khanji, Malek Nathusha, and Pirzada Karmimia of Virpur, and many others.

When the Durbar was nearly crowded, Rao Saheb Devdat Dhaneshwar opened the proceedings by presenting to H. H. the Nawab Saheb a kharita from his Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, which was unsealed, read and explained by Dewan Rao Saheb Premchand. Then followed the firing of a salute of 101 guns in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Then, on behalf of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, his Dewan made an elaborate speech in which were mentioned the numerous benefits and improvements bestowed by Her Majesty's just and peaceful rule on the millions of India. His Highness further remarked that it was a duty on the part of the natives of India as well as on the part of the Native Princes to heartily co-operate with one another and express sincere joy and energy in celebrating Her Most Gracious Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, an event unprecedented in the annals of Great Britain, and fervently prayed to the Almighty that He may be pleased to bestow on Her Majesty a still longer life and prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Suryaram Someshwar Devashrayee, Head Master of the English School, then in course of a speech drew the attention of all present to the fostering care and anxiety displayed by Her Most Gracious Majesty every now and then for the peace and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects, especially at the time of the Great Mutiny of 1857, and whenever the bitterest enemies of the human race, as Famine, Plague, &c. more or less visited Her Majesty's humble subjects, and to the moral necessity on the part of each and every individual of India, of showing all the possible zeal and promptitude in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, whose long rule has proved itself to be the most popular, beneficent, and peaceful in every way by the introduction of improvements and measures leading to the moral and material welfare of Her Majesty's subjects, and remarked that it was therefore no exaggeration to say that Her Majesty's rule is in these days what is called Rama Rajya in Gujarati—(Cheers),—and at last humbly prayed to Providence to pour by lots on Her Majesty long life, happiness glory and such other gifts of His, from His unfathomable treasure. (Loud cheers.)

Several poems in Gujarati, Urdu, and Persian specially prepared for the occasion were then recited by several of the persons present, wishing Her Majesty long life. Eleven prisoners were then granted freedom, and several others got reduction in their term of imprisonment. After the performance of a *nautch* and singing, and the distribution of attar, pan, gulab, and sweetmeats to all present, the Durbar was dissolved at about 11 a. m.

At about 12 noon prayers were offered to the great God in the Juma Musjid, in which His Highness took a leading part himself. Similar prayers were recited in their own temples by the Hindus for Her Majesty's long life. In the evening, His Highness, accompanied by Dewan Rao Saheb Premchand and Rao Saheb Devdut, went in the form of a sawari to a place near the school premises, where his Highness duly performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a fountain to be erected in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee and to be named accordingly. The party then left for the Rajpuri Darwaja, where they all witnessed, to their great amusement, horsh-races and various other athletic sports. After which, his Highness, viewing the light made from one end of the town to the other, drove towards his Highness' palace, which was splendidly illuminated and decorated with flags, where they all witnessed the letting off of fire-works.

On the next day, that is the 22nd, a large dinner was given to the poor and the helpless of the town, who were seen to go away well fed and with cheerful and revived looks, blessing Her Majesty's happy rule. In the evening all the boys of the English, Gujerati, Urdu, and Indegenous Schools, as also the girls of the Girls' School were ordered to be taken in form of a *Sarghas* to his Highness' palace, the boys with flags in their hands, and all singing the National Anthem. There also the girls and boys recited various garbis and short poems of Her Majesty. The girls received prizes of clothes, while they as well as the boys (nearly 700 in number) were presented with sweetmeats. The Jubilee rejoicings at Balasinor terminated with a *nautch* at night.

Besides the proposed erection of the "Victoria Diamond Jubilee Fountain" his Highness has decided to establish two new schools in his territory, in commemoration of this happy event, which will be named "Victoria Diamond Jubilee Schools."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Yarringtion Road London, England.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

PROVINCIAL AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

THE following paper, being the twelfth of the series, deals with provincial and village schools:

The Government of Bombay circulated in 1829 the following letter to the managers of educational establishments and the Government departments. It expounds a most comprehensive scheme for the extension of education to the provinces and villages, as well as offers inducements of employment in the public service in the higher grades being governed by competitive examination. On the whole it was calculated to encourage an extension of education and open out a new era in the progressive welfare of the native population throughout the whole Presidency.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council having had under consideration the state of education both at the Presidency and the subordinate stations has directed me to communicate to you his observations upon this important subject.

2. The Schools of the native education Society at the Presidency have heretofore and will continue to send out the best. School masters to the country, but the Governor-in-Council is desirous that, while every effort is made to add to the qualifications of the teachers so detached, their number shall be limited, since they are only required at the provincial capitals. At these a sufficient number of teachers should always be stationed to admit of those best qualified making half-yearly circuits of the smaller towns and villages, to distribute books; to give instruction and to make reports upon the qualifications of the village school masters, and the progress of the pupils.

3. The salary of the school masters sent from Bombay should be graduated according to their attainments and at towns like Poona and Ahmednagar, Surat and Ahmedabad it would be very desirable that teachers of superior acquirements should be stationed with others under them to perform their duties when absent or on circuit.

4. I am directed to transmit copy of a letter recently addressed to the Chief Engineer, remodelling and changing the name of the Engineer Institution on principles that are calculated to promote its utility and to extend the objects for which it was originally founded.

5. Natives educated at the Government Institution possessing information, learning and science might with advantage be eventually distributed among the principal towns and these appointments with those of the grades below them would under proper encouragement become objects of ambition and be conferred as rewards on those who hereafter added certificates of high character, to superior acquirement, by limiting the number of this class of teachers, the Education Society would, if necessary, be able to augment their salary. The circle of each should be defined and periods fixed for their circuits, during which they might distribute books and report upon the general state and progress of education within their respective ranges.

6. It is not however the intention of Government to interfere with the present village establishment but gradually to improve them, since it is only exciting locally a thirst for knowledge that the objects of Government can be fully accomplished.

7. There are numerous schools under the superintendence of the different Missionary societies but they are for the most part limited to the coast extending from Goa to Bassein. Both sexes receive instructions in their seminaries which from being generally speaking well regulated are making a silent but gradual progress in the diffusion of knowledge. The youths educated at these schools acquire the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic and it may be anticipated that when objects of ambition are presented that scholars brought up at them will become competitors with those of other institutions for the situation of school masters and it is the opinion of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that they should be afforded the opportunity of proving their fitness for such stations by an examination.

8. With the view of encouraging Provincial and Village Schools the Governor-in-Council has resolved to grant a moderate salary to School masters to authorize the distribution of small prizes and to hold out the prospect of employment in the public service to the most distinguished of their scholars. It is also further proposed that local schools shall eventually be established for the purpose of teaching on a limited scale the English language.

9. With regard to the gradual improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that, for the present, it will be better to rely upon the ultimate attainment of this important object by the operation of the system to be introduced of periodical circuits being made by the superior masters.

10. Where the number of boys exceed 30, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is of opinion, that the teachers' salary should be fixed at 5 rupees, and when short of that number at Rs. 3 per mensem, exclusive of the sum they may receive from their scholars. This salary should be charged to the "Village Expenses," with the view of identifying the school with the village constitution and thus raising it in the estimation of the community.

11. In cases where the parents are so poor as not to be able to pay the small sum usually given to the teachers, their children might, on a limited scale, be admitted gratuitously and their instruction be paid for by Government, or charged to the "Village Expenses." In order, however, to prevent this indulgence being abused the children thus educated are to be formed into a distinct class to be designated "charity children," and are not to be admitted without a previous inquiry, regarding the ability or otherwise of their parents to contribute towards the expense attending their education.

12. The prizes to be distributed at the periodical examination should consist of medals, small sums of money, books or cloths. The books should be those on arithmetic, short histories, moral tales, (distinct from their own false legends) Natural History and short voyages and travels. Books of this description might also be furnished gratis to the most deserving of the teachers of these schools.

13. The greatest inducement however to industry and exertions will be the prospect to be held out of employment to the most deserving among the scholars. In the first instance a monthly salary of a few rupees may be assigned to them on the establishments of Collectors and Judges, by whom they may be employed as copyists. They may when duly qualified ultimately appointed to the situation of Carkoons and Mehtas. Nothing can tend more than an arrangement of this nature, to promote education in our provinces and capitals and the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council relies with confidence, upon your most zealous co operation, to give effect to this part of the plan, to the fullest event practicable.

14. The plan proposed for the diffusion of useful knowledge is to be introduced upon principles of strict economy. The medals given at the public examinations are to be struck off at the Government Mint and need not exceed the value of from one to five rupees. The books to be distributed as prizes are to be selected from the most popular and useful works published from the Lithographic Press, and with regard to the admisson of boys on the public establishments, the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that such may be effected with little, if any additional expense to Government since their employment would enable the Collector or Judge, under whom they are placed to dispense with one or more Carkoons now entertained as writers and copyists. The saving thus effected would mantain three or four boys and admit of a turban, or small sum of money being given to them on their admission into office.

15. I am directed further to acquaint you that in cases where any particular boy evinces peculiar talent and ability and is desirous of prossecuting his studies on a more extended scale than that pursued in the provincial and village schools, the heads of Departments are authorized to assist them with the funds requisite to enable him to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining further instruction at the Government Institution. Such youth might ultimately undergo the prescribed examinations and establish a claim to the situation of a teacher or any other line in which his attainments entitle him to a preference over other candidates.

16. It being the object of Government to promote the diffusion of practical and useful knowledge without reference to the quarter from which it is acquired, the Governor-in-Council deems it expedient to permit boys educated at the Schools of the Missionary Societies, as well as these instructed at private seminaries to contend for the prizes to be granted at the public examinations which will be instituted to ascertain the acquirements and character of youths of all classes wherever educated that are candidates for promotion in the public service.

17. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that the promotion of education as well as the economy efficiency and integrity of the public service must depend upon the complete revision of the public officers, Civil, Political, Military and Marine and upon the pay of each class of persons employed being fixed with reference to nature of duties to be performed and the qualities necessary to those that perform them, the demand upon their time and talent and the degrees of trust and responsibility attached to the stations they occupy. The mode in which this plan is to be carried into execution will be [illegible] settled. In the meantime it is necessary [illegible] you that its operations will be in a great d[illegible] pective and that it is not meant to inter[illegible] just claims which incumbents have e[illegible] consideration from their character or ser[illegible]

HOME REMITTANC[illegible]

THE following is the Weekly Memo[illegible] tances to the Home Treasury by means [illegible] the 7th July 1897:—

Amount to be remitted during 1897-9[illegible]
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 3rd J[illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 4th [illegible]
31st March 1898 [illegible]

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION [illegible] clears off all imperfections in[illegible] Blemishes, Irritating Obj[illegible] Redness, Roughness, Tan, [illegible] ments, entirely fade away[illegible] Sulpholine the world-wi[illegible] plaints, made in Englan[illegible]

THE FAMINE.

THE Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund still continues to receive subscriptions from all parts of the world. In the last two days a further remittance of Rs. 75,000 has been received from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, bringing the total subscription for that town up to Rs. 8,55,000, 1 lakh of rupees from Ceylon, with nearly Rs. 20,000 to follow, which sums are in addition to Rs. 7,083-5-2, previously collected by the Bishop of Colombo, and other sympathisers, £87-4-0 from the Town Clerk of Maryborough, Queensland, and £34-14-1 from the Town Clerk of Invercargill, New Zealand. The last named gentleman's letter shows that agricultural distress is not confined to India alone. He himself had a very short time before writing closed a subscription list, and divided the money amongst a number of small farmers in his immediate neighbourhood, who suffered from a local flood, the funds for whose relief were collected in his own neighbourhood, and there was lying in his office a subscription list on behalf of the sufferers by the disastrous floods in the Hawke's Bay District of the North Island, which occurred two months before.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

The rainfall during the week ending 3rd instant in the affected districts was generally slight, being below an inch except in six talukas of Kolaba, five of Satara, two of Poona, one of Nasik, two of Belgaum, and one of Dharwar. Kharif sowing is in progress in some places, but more rain is urgently wanted for further sowings and for the germination of the seeds already sown. The seeds which have germinated are withering in three talukas of Ahmednagar and parts of Ratnagiri. The prices of food-grains have risen in all the affected districts except Belgaum, where they are stationary.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants to be 213,494 and 56,906, respectively, as compared with 215,417 and 53,688 in the preceding week. As owing to the cessation of rain the numbers on relief works in the Ahmednagar District are increasing, the Collector has been authorized to commence as relief works the Visapur Tank and Ojhar Right Bank Canal and such road works as may be found necessary, and orders have been issued for the acquisition of the lands required for the tank and canal. Arrangements are also being made to have additional works in other districts ready to be started, if the absence of rain and high prices cause a large increase in the number of persons in need of relief. Estimates of Rs. 3,49,821 for certain metal-collecting works in the Nasik District and of Rs. 5,034 for repairs to a portion of the Kolhar-Bari Road in the Ahmednagar District have been sanctioned. A further allotment of Rs. 1,000 has been made for the provision of medical comforts and for other contingent expenditure in connection with the hospitals on relief works. The reports received from the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the health of the relief workers, including nursing mothers, and of the children fed in kitchens, continue to be favourable. Cholera is still reported from several relief camps, and measures to check it are being continued.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses has risen from 42,068 in the preceding week to 46,843 in the week under report. Allotments of Rs. 5,000 for kitchens and of Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief, including doles to inferior village servants, have been sanctioned for the Nasik District. A further assignment of Rs. 50,000 has been made for takavi advances for the purchase of seed and cattle in the Bijapur District.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Brothers A. J. C. Fernandez and J. F. d'Costa who have been connected with the Roman Catholic mission here for several years, and to whom both the College and the Band owe not a little for their efficiency, were ordained priests on Saturday, the 13th June. The ceremony, which was most impressive, was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. F. C. Pelvat, assisted by his clergy. The spacious Cathedral was literally packed to suffocation by those who attended to witness the interesting and solemn ceremony. Father d'Costa ascended the pulpit for the first time since he was raised to the dignity of priesthood, and delivered his maiden sermon last evening. He took for his text those solemn and beautiful words "Ecce mater Tua" and he dwelt upon those three words in such manner as kept his audience absorbed in meditation, and the impression he made upon the hearers will not be easily forgotten.—Someone has been setting the ball rolling that to-day at 5 o'clock precisely in the evening we shall be visited by earthquake. So everybody is trying to get on Terra Firma, for no one likes to meet a fate similar to our brethren either at Calcutta or Assam. I know of one family which has collected children, cattle and chatels and gone up the hills to avoid the shock, and as I am writing this, I actually feel the vibrations under my feet,—must be through nervousness as I must be an hypochondriac. One or two families have abstained even from travelling. On dit that greater wonders than earthquake should have taken place to-day for reasons best known to them. The plague fugitives who had taken refuge here are gradually dwindling down, and the figures of our beautiful city must be already swelling and everything must be settling to her normal state. The through and rapid Mail Service introduced on the B. N. Ry. and G. I. P. Ry. I must encore the echo of everybody, the great boon bestowed by these worthy companies, and certainly they have our best thanks for the introduction of the Mail Service. One considers now nothing to undertake a journey to and from Bombay. The mortality during the months of May and June has been very heavy. Children have suffered immensely. The general sanitary condition is fairly well. Fears are being entertained by the citizens of the scarcity of potable water. Ambaferry lake is already showing signs of the low ebb. With sincere regret I have to record the death of Mr. F. X. de Sa, the agent of the Moffusil Company at Amraoti, who succumbed to a severe type of fever on the 5th of June. Another good soul that death claimed on the 16th June was Mr. J. D. S. Menezes, the regulo of Bhusawal, and as such all those who came in contact with him enjoyed his open hospitality. His distant friends at Nagpur are going to offer on Saturday next, being the 30th day of his demise, a High Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul. From Bhusawal I hear that a general subscription list is being circulated for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory.

THE S.S. SULTAN INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTAIN COLLIN.

AT the official enquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s. s. Sultan in Colombo Captain Collin, who got his hand smashed so badly at the time of leaving the vessel that he has been in the hospital ever since he landed was driven to the Customs the other morning and gave his evidence, and the enquiry was closed.

Mr. Collin has been in the employ of the owners of the vessel for over seven years. They sighted Socotra about 2 p.m., the weather having cleared a little. At 3 o'clock it thickened, and they lost sight of the island. At about 9 o'clock it commenced to blow high, and the sea got up very quickly, while the weather was very very thick. This was about 9 or 9-30, and they had to blow the whistle, because it was so thick. At midnight the gale increased into a cyclonic storm, and about 2 a.m. on the next day (Wednesday) she shipped a sea on the starboard side, which smashed all the officers rooms. It also smashed No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 life-boats to pieces, and the room where they lived was gutted. At 9 o'clock the same day the after part of the main hatchway was smashed. While they were repairing it, there were cross seas, and he had to keep the ships head on to the biggest. They had not long finished repairing the main hatch when the steering gear got in disrepair, and they had to lay the ship to. The men secured everything about the deck, and at that time he did not think they would see daylight. At 9 o'clock that night the main hatch was smashed in again. They tried to use the bilge pumps, but the men could not keep their feet. They kept steam on "dead slow" all night, and the next day the main hatch was smashed in for the third time.

Then the ship was gradually sinking and they put up signals of distress. This was about 10 a.m. They got the main hatch down as well as they could. The men were so knocked up they could scarcely do anything. At about 1 p.m. they sighted the P. & O. s.s. Valetta, and signalled that they wanted to abandon the ship as she was sinking. The Sultan sent off three boats. The gig was useless, and the other four were broken. The first boat the Valetta lowered was smashed, but subsequently she sent another, and got them all off in two trips. By the time they all got on board the Valetta it was dark. They saw no other steamer besides the Valetta.

How many of you were brought by the Valetta to Colombo?—They took on board 125 crew and passen[illegible], and of those two died before they reached [illegible]bo. The P. & O. lost two boats. The first [illegible]hed up, and the second could not be got [illegible]ard as the sea was so high.

[illegible] you left the vessel did you think it was [illegible] certain she would go down?—Yes, she [illegible]ot have lived until midnight. She was so [illegible]ogged when we left her that she could not [illegible] windward.

[illegible]our opinion what was the cause of this?—Bad [illegible]her.

[illegible]e passengers of the P. & O. s.s. Valetta presented their Captain with an address in recognition of [illegible]e manner in which he handled the steamer when [illegible]scuing the wrecked people from the s.s. Sultan.—*Times of Ceylon.*

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	16 94	17 15	19 11	19 55
Saturday, July 10th	0 87	0 42	0 51	0 02
Sunday, July 11th	2 10	0 60	2 29	0 79
Total	19 91	18 17	21 91	20 36
Total fall to July 11th, 1896	33 3	33 45	36 22	35 37
Total fall to July 11th, 1895	26 91	21 19	22 67	22 68

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	36	97
Thursday, July 8	1	55
Total	38	52

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In. Ct.	Dhola. In. Ct.	Jetalsar. In. Ct.
Previously registered	1 76	1 72	0 0
Friday, July 9	0 46	0 88	2 30
Total	2 22	2 60	2 30

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·528	E	7	99·6	82·6	61	...	2·41	−1·51
Sirsa	29·495	SE	6	102·3	82·	61	...	1·04	−2·18
Delhi	29·519	SE	8	91·7	78·4	72	0·15	2·28	−4·81
Agra	29·497	SE	5	98·0	80·2	64	0·27	4·35	−2·21
Cawnpore	29·5[illegible]8	E	8	102·4	85·5	65	...	2·47	...
Allahabad	29·489	E	17	96·1	82·	76	0·17	6·18	−3·48
Jhansi	29·480	E	2	99·1	82·	67	...	6·34	−3·25
Jacobabad	29·477	NW	7	113·2	90·5	50	...	0·04	−0·35
Karachi	29·434	S	9	98·3	84·5	79	..	...	−1·25
Jeypore	29·4[illegible]0	NE	10	103·1	83·9	71	...	0·23	−5·16
Ajmere	29·464	SE	6	99·4	83·5	72	0·05	0·51	−4·01
Deesa	29·423	NE	9	104·4	79·5	75	0·16	0·66	−4·58
Ahmedabad	29·43[illegible]	ENE	2	95·7	77·1	86	1·10	4·48	..
Bhuj	29·435	N	1	102·6	76·9	91	1·30	1·31	−2·39
Rajkot	29·411	ENE	8	100·9	75·2	93	0·51	0·51	−8·65
Ghadechi	29·427	ENE	7	97·7	77·2	91	0·42	2·00	...
Veraval	29·384	ENE	7	[illegible]0·1	79·3	74	...	0·21	..
Neemuch	29·470	E	9	94·8	78·1	70	...	3·39	−3·51
Indore	29·490	Calm	2	87·7	75·6	83	0·1	3·59	−5·95
Saugor	29·480	ESE	7	91·8	78·6	91	0·06	8·60	−3·25
Jubbulpore	29·484	NE	2	91·4	77·1	99	0·70	9·15	−6·88
Hoshangabad	29·490	Calm.	3	91·9	76·7	90	0·07	6·84	−5·85
Khandwa	29·495	Calm	4	87·2	78·1	8.	0·3	3·77	−5·04
Raipur	29·471	Calm	3	89·8	76·6	92	0·40	6·29	−7·51
Nagpur	29·489	Calm	3	92·7	76·1	93	0·90	6·89	−6·92
Amraoti	29·491	S	4	87·1	77·	93	0·07	5·08	−5·38
Akola	29·499	SSW	3	89·5	77·3	87	..	1·09	−7·55
Surat	29·421	SSE	4	93·2	77·6	91	1·38	3·25	−12·98
Malegaon	29·484	WSW	5	85·4	75·	74	0·16	5·17	−1·32
Bombay	29·454	SSE	11	85·8	77·0	95	0·56	20·10	−10·94
Poona	29·504	SW	12	90·5	71·9	87	0·02	4·37	−2·66
Ahmednagar	29·512	S	6	88·9	71·9	8.	0·39	2·04	..
Aurangabad	29·518	SSW	5	90·8	72·7	74	0·04	3·46	...
Sholapur	29·551	SW	14	97·7	73·	60	...	2·58	−3·72
Ratnagiri	29·55	SW	7	8·9	77·0	93	2·02	35·73	−9·54
Belgaum	29·579	WSW	9	75·2	66·8	90	0·43	8·48	−3·99
Goa	29·614	NW	11	80·0	75·4	86	2·08	41·26	...
Karwar	29·634	N	9	81·2	79·5	90	3·79	59·26	+6·26
Mangalore	29·683	WNW	6	80·8	73·9	91	4·58	68·68	+19·97
Calicut	29·730	NW	15	77·2	73·0	92	6·93	66·31	+23·63
Cochin	29·725	Calm	8	87·3	73·2	92	2·06	53·31	+16·78
Bangalore	29·685	WSW	18	84·8	67·8	86	0·04	1·60	−3·30
Secunderabad	29·547	WSW	13	91·6	73·8	71	0·52	1·97	−5·00
Masulipatam	29·554	WSW	13	99·2	81·	8	...	2·17	−5·28
Bellary	29·54	WSW	3	93·7	77·8	46	...	2·65	+0·31
Cuddapah	29·600	SW	6	101·2	82·9	60	...	2·74	−2·60
Madras	29·622	SW	8	101·5	81·9	61	...	3·54	+0·33
Coimbatore	29·665	SW	10	84·4	71·3	78	0·05	5·21	+3·45
Trichinopoly	29·651	WSW	9	97·1	8·3	47	...	2·11	+0·56
Negapatam	29·6	SW	7	100·	80·9	75	...	...	−2·34
Colombo	29·777	SW	9	86·5	80·0	83	0·03	18·68	+4·97
Aden	29·567	Calm	14	93·8	85·8	69	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·61 (17·60); G. T. H.=0·42 (17·53); St. G. H.=0·51 (19·62); C. P.=0·56 (20·10).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure, in Gujarat and at Surat, a brisk rise at Sirsa, Lahore, Jacobabad and Secunderabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Veraval and over the adjoining sea, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, Cutch and Kathiawr are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Goa, Calicut and Secunderabad, 22 at Bangalore, 18 at Allahabad, and 14 at Ghadechi, Neemuch and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Surat, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Cuddapah, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Akola, Surat and Ahmednagar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Excessive heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (6·93"), and Mangalore (4·58"), heavy at Karwar (3·79"), Goa (2·08"), Cochin (2·06"), and Ratnagiri (2·02"), over an inch at Surat (1·38"), Bhuj (1·30") and Ahmedabad (1·10"), light to moderate showers at Secunderabad, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Indore, Ghadechi, Rajkot, Deesa, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi, and a few drops at Ajmere, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Colombo. The large low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has moved in a north-westerly direction and is now a well defined and deep depression, the centre of which lies midway between Veraval and Bombay where the abnormal deficiency amounts about a quarter of an inch. With this change there is a vigorous cyclonic circulation of winds round about the centre of the storm, and the weather to the westwards of Longitude 75° as far as Longitude 63° E and between Latitudes 25° and 14° N is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with gales and heavy squalls of wind and rain are likely. This disturbance shows at present a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction out at sea. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast slightly exceeds its normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar, is a little more than one and half times steeper than usual, thereby indicating the probability of more or less heavy rain on that coast and on the Sahyadri Range. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·910," strong south-east Trades, passing showers and wind stronger than usual." Signal number one has been hoisted on the West Coast from Karachi to Marmagoa as the whether in the Arabian Sea is disturbed and squally with strong cyclonic winds. The observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show a sudden increase in the monsoon winds in the centre of the Arabian Sea and the strength appears to be about normal.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Saturday: The storm noticed at the head of the Bay yesterday moved westwards into the Central Provinces and has nearly filled up, while the storm over the North Arabian sea has developed and become better defined. With these exceptions there has been no important change. A broad band of low pressure lies across the central parts of the country with relatively high readings in Ceylon and along the foot of the hills and the highest readings are in Tenasserim. Winds generally are easterly in Northern India southerly in Lower Bengal, westerly across the Peninsular, while they are irregularly cyclonic in the Central Provinces and decidedly cyclonic in North Bombay. Winds are light within the band of low pressure but fresh to strong elsewhere. Mean temperature had risen in Burma, Sind, Rajputana, steady in North-West Provinces and Peninsula, fallen elsewhere most in the Punjab. Heat is still excessive in the Gangetic Plain, central parts of the country and east and centre of the Peninsula. The highest maximum is 113 at Jacobabad. No rain has been received in Sind or a considerable part of Rajputana and Madras. Elsewhere rain has fallen though only as scattered showers in the Gangetic Plain and Punjab. Rainfall has been heavy in parts of Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces and west coast, and moderate elsewhere.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

THE only change that took place in the financial quotations in London yesterday was an advance of 1-8 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, to £63, the other denominations remaining as before, viz., Consols at 112⅞; French Rentes, 104½; Paris Exchange on London, 25·10fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan, 118; and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight, 1s. 2 11-16d. Bar Silver was unaltered in London at 27 11-16d. per oz., as also in New York at 60½ cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·87 1-8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £140,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

No further alteration is reported to-day in the above quotations, which stand at the level given above. Bar Silver remains the same alike in London and New York, as well as demand Exchange on London at the latter.

At the closing of the Goat Skin Sales yesterday prices generally declined ½d. to 1d.; the total quantity sold was 1,190,000 Skins.

American Arrivals Cotton was 1-32d. lower in all positions in Liverpool yesterday at 4 5-32d. for July delivery, and 3 57-64d. for November-December. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 100 were Surats; and the Imports, 4,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged. The Manchester market closed steady.

The Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday totalled 62,000 bales, or 4,000 bales less than in the previous week; and the Imports were 3,000 bales less in the same comparison, at 15,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 58,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 58,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 886,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton market was easier at closing to-day, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was quiet. Further advices are not to hand.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent higher in New York yesterday at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; but August Futures were 9 points lower, and December 10 points at 7·34 and 7·05 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 500 bales to hand last year, and 400 bales the year before on the corresponding day.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 86 per cent. The price of Ready Mid-Uplands remained in New York to-day at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 1 point to 7·35 cents, and December declined 5 points to 7 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,310,090 bales, as against 8,300,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and Broach, for March delivery, was offering at Rs. 218 per candy. There was a report current in the afternoon that the American crop is suffering from drought, and buyers were offering Rs. 219½ to Rs. 220. In ready Cotton Japan shippers are still buying, and the local Mills have taken a fair quantity, prices being very firm; and for nice parcels good rates are being obtained. Rain has fallen all over the Cotton districts, so unless the unfavourable reports from America are confirmed, prices for the new crop ought to become lower.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day in these markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,058 bales.
Wheat	1,171 cwts.
Linseed	1,457 "
Rapeseed	9,445 "
Poppyseed	580 "
Castorseed	4,242 "
Rice	1,501 "

FREIGHTS are neglected, with little doing.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper from the Bazaar, and market rates declined 1-32d. all round, closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2-31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 2-31-32d.	"
" 3 months' sight.....	1s. 3d.	"
" Credits "	1s. 3-3-32d.	"
" Francs "	1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 100¾ for Money and 100 13-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which they recovered to 101 and 101 1-8 in the two positions, respectively, in a firm market; Threes were quoted at 95.

SHARES are quiet, with but few changes reported in prices, which are, an advance of Rs. 35 in Manockjee Petit Mills; and a decline of Rs. 50 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 50 in Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the second. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,392½ per share; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 12½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes.....	104½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	62,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,700	"
" Imports of cotton	15,000	"
" " Surats.....	300	"
" Stock of cotton	887,000	"
" " Surats.....	21,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Orion, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.
Cable Bunny-Comeran interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, on the 14th instant.
Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tengyueh and Yungchenz.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Amoor route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	9	45 p.m.	15	45
Teheran	11	10	19 a.m.	..	17
Suez	11	2	30 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th July, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	25	...	9
" Karachi	...	62	...	8
" Madras	...	21	...	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TODD-NAYLOR—June 17, at 8, Crescent-road, Beckenham, wife of H. P. Todd-Naylor, I.C.S., C.I.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN—BROWN—June 16, at Adelaide, South Australia, Edward Ranesbe Morgan, of Watulunga, South Australia, eldest son of the late Sir William Morgan, K.C.M.G., to Jean Macmillan, eldest daughter of the late John Brown, of Culver Lodge, Hertfordshire, and Calcutta.

NURSE—MOORE—June 15, at St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham, the Rev. Euston John Nurse, M.A., Senior Curate of St. John's Ladywood, youngest son of the late Rev. G. T. Nurse, M.A., of Barnham and Euston, Suffolk, to Edith Jane Robins, younger daughter of the late Edward Dennies Moore, M.R.C.S., of Walsall, and granddaughter of the late Brigadier-General George Moore, Bengal Staff Corps.

STITT—MARQUIS—June 19, at St. Helier's, Jersey, the Rev. S. Stewart Stitt, M.A., Acting Chaplain to H. M.'s Forces at Ballincollig and Cork, eldest son of Colonel Stitt, V.D., of Birkenhead, to Mary, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General James Marquis, R.S.C.

YOUNG—CAMPBELL—June 16, at Christ's Church, Ramsgate, John, second son of William Young, of Morden, Wilts, to Annie, younger daughter of Major-Gen. J. G. Campbell (Bengal Infantry), of Ramsgate.

DEATHS.

DALZEL—June 19, at 40, Kensington Park-gardens, William Frederick Blyth Dalzel, Surgeon-Major late Bengal Army, aged 71.

HOUGHTON—June 22, at 254, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, William Robert Houghton, General, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 71.

MACKIE—June 15, at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, Rachael Mary Steuart Mackie, elder daughter of the late William Mackie, M.D., of Bombay, and Elgin, and of Rachel Duff Gordon, his wife.

SALMON—June 23, at Calthness-road, West Kensington, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Colonel G. F. Salmon, Indian Army (Madras).

TURNER—June 19, at St. Brannocks, Eastbourne, General Augustus Turner, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONOVAN—July 3, at Mangalore, South Canara, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C. Donovan, of a daughter.

INGLIS—July 3, at Cuttack, the wife of W. A. Inglis, Supg. Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

MONRO—July 4, at Ranaghat, the wife of Charles G. Monro, M.R., Ranaghat Medical Mission, of a daughter.

WHITE—July 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of Rev. W. E. White, R.A., Missionary Chaplain, South Sylhet, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NOLAN—July 7, at Lahore, of heat apoplexy, Tom A. Nolan.

PEDDER—July 2, at Monghyr, of heat apoplexy, D. P. Pedder, Resident Engineer, Mansi Divn., B. and N. W. Ry., aged 30.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1897.

THE full details to hand by yesterday's mail show that the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee was not only a magnificent demonstration of the loyal affection in which the Queen is held by her rejoicing people, but an imposing manifestation of the strength and unity of the greatest Empire that the world has yet beheld. The procession of the 22nd June has been well termed a Parade of Empire. Nearly fifty thousand splendid troops in the procession, or guards, or lining the streets exemplified its military arm. The Blue Jackets, drawing their light guns, represented the mighty fleet in the Solent, the very embodiment of naval power in its most formidable development. But to these were added for the first time a procession of troops from India, the Colonies and dependencies of the Empire, which gave a new and ever startling impression of Imperial possibilities and Imperial power, which struck the observer as perhaps the most significant of all. It was remarked that while at the Jubilee of 1887 no one thought of the Colonies, and the part of the procession which excited most interest was the escort of foreign Princes representing the great States of Europe, and the Princes who were the descendants of the Queen, on this occasion the British Empire, India and the Colonies was what impressed everyone, and the Continental Powers were not in anybody's thought. The representatives of the European States, says one writer, were more spectators than integral parts of the parade, for we do not in 1897 rejoice as one out of the number of the Powers of Europe, but as the mother and daughter countries of a world-empire, for whom the quarrels and jealousies of the Continent have but a secondary interest: "We are at last beginning to realise what Empire is, that Englishmen are not merely those men who live in two little islands in the grey North Sea, and that the ocean does not separate us, but unites us all under one Throne and one Flag."

We have here an echo and a reminiscence of the sentiments aroused by the almost simultaneous publication of the Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger and President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan Question, now happily settled. Those sentiments found expression in the famous phrase which fell spontaneously from Canadian lips, "Splendid Isolation!" and in more practical form in an addition to the ironclad fleet which has practically doubled its fighting power, and hopelessly distanced Continental rivals. The Colonial troops, at the head of which rode Field Marshal Roberts, consisted of Hussars, Dragoons, and Mounted Police from Canada, Lancers and Mounted Rifles from New South Wales, Mounted troops from Victoria and New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape, and Natal, the Zapties from Cyprus, Horsemen from Trinidad and from Rhodesia. This picturesque cavalry, with their striking and novel uniforms, were followed by militia and artillery from Canada, West Australia, Trinidad, and the Borneo police, Dyaks in uniform, one of whom had secured thirteen heads to his share when following his aboriginal occupation as head-hunter. Then came artillery from Jamaica and Sierra Leone, the Royal Niger Houssas, Light Infantry and Artillery Volunteers from Ceylon, with detachments from Hong Kong, the Straits, and other possessions. All these were greeted with an appreciation and a cordiality due to their fine physique and military bearing. But the chief applause while this part of the procession passed was naturally given to Lord Roberts. The correspondents describe in glowing colours the magnificent display of the Princes and Princesses, foreign and English, among them the Empress Frederick, the Queen's and Commander-in-Chief's Aides-de-Camp, the flower of the British Cavalry, Life Guards, Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery, Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, and Sir Donald Stewart, with their Staffs, and the Prince of Wales, with the forces in attendance on him, with a hundred equerries. A deputation of the First Prussian Dragoon Guards was prominent amongst the uniforms of the foreign military and naval attaches. All these were to make a triumphal progress worthy of an occasion of extraordinary brilliance, "but," says the *Times*, "there could be no sort of question that in this part of the procession the deputation of officers of the Imperial Service Troops most attracted the public. Their dark-bearded faces, their upright carriage, their strange and rich uniforms were a delight, and Sir Pertab Singh, in his showy uniform, excited roars of applause at many points upon the route.

It is gratifying to know that Her Majesty can count upon the loyalty, not only of her peoples, but of the British climate. No sooner had the booming of the guns and the bells of St. Paul's announced the moment fixed for the starting of the march than the sun, which had been obscured all the morning, shone out and lighted up the pageant and the city, and for the rest of the day took its full share in the celebration. The Queen, pale from emotion, with unfeigned cordiality accepted and acknowledged the continued plaudits during the truly Royal progress from the Palace to the Gates of the City and thence to St. Paul's, where the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in their purple Coronation robes, supported by Bishops in magnificent copes of divers colours, Cabinet Ministers, Colonial Premiers and Ambassadors, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, with Rajahs and many oriental dignitaries, including Indian ladies radiant in cloth of gold, awaited Her Majesty. The *Te Deum* having been chaunted by a splendid choir representative of the Universities and all the Cathedrals of England, the procession resumed its stately progress crossing London Bridge, through the Borough and across Westminster Bridge, Parliament Street, and the Mall to Buckingham Palace—a record procession that would bear comparison with that of Imperial Cæsar; but there is one essential difference, the Roman triumph marked the subjection of conquered nations by military force; the Jubilee procession is the crowning of a reign that, in the words of Lord Salisbury, stands apart from all others by an unbroken succession of prosperous fortune which has brought to the Sovereign an unexampled tribute of loyalty, affection, and devotion.

THE growth of Imperial as distinct from merely Provincial conceptions of British citizenship in recent years is shown by the readiness with which the Colonies as well as the Mother Country have come to the help of India in this time of her distress. The last list of subscriptions received from Calcutta on Saturday shows that the Central Famine Relief Fund, exclusive of large gifts in clothing and kind, amounts to over 154 lakhs of rupees, which is considerably in excess of anticipations when the Fund was started. Of this amount 118 lakhs have come from Great Britain, twenty-four lakhs have been raised in India, and about ten lakhs were received from other parts of the Empire of the Queen, making in all over a crore and a-half of rupees. There remains a balance of three lakhs for foreign countries, and by far the greater part of this residue has come from British subjects residing abroad. For instance, the Rs. 1,86,000 subscribed in China and Japan has come almost entirely from British subjects, and the same remark applies to the Rs. 3,600 received from the Transvaal Republic, where the Uitlanders have not been so entirely absorbed in thoughts of their own grievances as to fail to hear the cry of distress from India. Even the residents of Natal have shown they are not without some sympathy for the Indian—provided he keeps in his own country,—and have subscribed Rs. 24,000, a by no means insignificant sum for so small a colony. On the European continent the help afforded has reached a gross total of Rs. 72,055, of which Russia has contributed no less than nine-tenths. When the flourish of trumpets with which the official lists were opened in St. Petersburg, and the unfulfilled promises of shipments of grain are taken into account, Rs. 65,000 may not seem so large a donation as might have been expected. But the money coming from a country where much chronic distress prevails has been very welcome, and it would be ungracious to repeat the suggestion made in some other quarters, that the motives of Russian subscribers are not of a wholly disinterested character. None of the Colonies have given more liberal help, in proportion to their means, than Canada, which has subscribed five and three-quarter lakhs, a sum more than equal to a rupee per head of her population. This affords a further proof, no less striking in its way than that of the admission of the Mother Country to a preferential tariff for her imports, that the growth of Imperialistic conceptions has kept pace with the great material advancement of "the Mistress of the Snows" in recent years.

Were it not that Ceylon is at our own doors, and is one with India in blood and sentiment, we should be inclined to give her the place of honour before even Canada. But distance notoriously counts for a good deal in lessening the springs of charity, and as blood is thicker than water, India has had claims upon Ceylon far greater than those supplied by being a sharer in the privilege of Imperial connection in the case of Canada. To these claims the little colony has made a most generous response: she has sent in Rs. 1,07,000 with the intimation that there is more to follow. Happily, although the island borders on our own shores, it has not shared in our misfortunes, and hence has been the better able to afford us this much needed aid. The Straits Settlements are farther off, but the needs of Indian fellow subjects of the Queen have not gone unheeded, no less than Rs. 68,000 having been given. The still youthful colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania have between them raised Rs. 1,37,000. Amidst so much good work on the part of these and other Colonies, it is not a little surprising to find that the Cape Colony has no place in the list. The contribution of twenty thousand rupees for the United States appears small. But it does not include the money which the United States Government decided to send in lieu of the two cargoes of grain it originally promised, as this money has not yet been received. The principal explanation of the smallness of America's contribution, however, is that Uncle Jonathan, familiar with the traditions of Tammany Hall, prefers to send his subscriptions through the agency of his own missions, rather than to a Fund whose administration is mainly administered by State officials. The New York "Christian Herald," edited by Dr. Talmage, has especially boomed the Indian Famine, and large sums of money have been raised through its stirring advocacy, and disbursed by the missionaries. In one or two cases Christian communities in the States have adopted the rather costly system of sending out to India an almoner of their gifts. In regard to the travelling expenses of these gentlemen it might well be asked "Why was not this money given to the poor?" Many good people in Great Britain have adopted the American system of distributing their alms through missions, and several of the best known missionary societies have made special appeals for the purpose which have met with a hearty response. One Bombay missionary alone has received about Rs. 20,000 for famine relief. Reports from up-country show that the missionaries have conducted this work with conscientious fidelity, and they have undoubtedly been very effective auxiliary agents in the work of stemming the tide of distress. They have exhibited a sympathy for the suffering which is seldom shown by the subordinates who have administered Government relief, and this fact, combined with more elastic rules than those of the State in regard to manual labour, has undoubtedly made their dispensation of help more popular than that of Government. Even those who are least sympathetic toward missionary enterprise must admit that its agents have sought to meet the sore needs of the people as far as they could in the spirit of the Founder of their faith. It would probably be no exaggeration to say that, inclusive of gifts of clothing and kind, the relief given to the suffering through the medium of mission and other non-official private agencies has been fully half that afforded by the Central Fund.

THE policy of closing the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver has all along been opposed by the *Manchester Guardian*, which clings tenaciously to the theories of the school of political economy which was founded in its own city and for some years exercised a commanding position. It is therefore only natural that the journal named should view with disfavour the proposed corollary to the currency legislation of four years ago of placing prohibitive duties on the free import of silver. In the file of the *Guardian* last to hand extensive quotations are given from the "confession of faith" made in these columns by Mr. J. H. Sleigh in which the arguments for thus supplementing the change of 1893 were stated. The principal criticism offered on the memorandum is that "Silver being a mere commodity, the importation of which we are to understand diminishes the balance of trade in favour of India, and therefore adversely affects exchange by lessening the demand for Council Bills, Mr. Sleigh might, with equal logic and for precisely the same reasons, advocate the prohibition of imports of cotton goods." Silver is undoubtedly a commodity, but it is not a "mere" commodity like cotton yarn. Together with gold it differs from all other commodities in that it derives the greater part of its value from its performing the functions of currency. The theory that the importation should not be interfered with because silver is a commodity therefore loses much of its force. State after State has changed its currency laws in order to protect the country from loss by the absorption of the depreciated medium of currency—silver. Why should not India take really effective measures to do the same? The position of silver becomes from year to year more unstable. As Count Matsukata said in introducing the Gold Standard Bill in the Japanese Parliament: "Independently of the fact that the various countries of Europe and America have adopted the gold standard, so many measures are adopted to obtain gold that the demand for it has greatly increased, and, further, the taste of various nations having turned in a marked measure to the yellow metal, a considerable quantity is now used in art manufactures. Various uncivilized countries which were expected to prove absorbents of silver, and to increase the demand for that metal, have not justified these expectations. The supply of gold is hardly sufficient to meet the demand, while, on the other hand, the supply of silver is always in excess of the demand. Such being the case, the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver are inevitable consequences." These are facts which no one can gainsay, and if, as Mr. Sleigh and other experts declare, the gold standard for India can be attained by limiting the importation of silver which by competing with Council Bills keeps exchange below the requisite level, no time should be lost in imposing a prohibitive duty upon the metal.

THE usual secrecy is observed with regard to the time and place of the floating of the new loan. The announcement will be made by the Finance Department simultaneously in Calcutta and Bombay, as soon as possible, after a decision has been arrived at. Experts in such matters may detect in these words an indication that the higher authorities have not yet quite decided whether the loan will be floated in London or in India. There is no doubt, whatever amongst the business community, but it will be a grievous and even disastrous mistake to attempt to float it on the Indian market under present conditions.

THE celebrations of Jubilee week were wonderfully free from accidents in London; and only one or two cases are reported from the provinces in which fire-works have led to loss of life.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, by the mail steamer Ganges were

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have presented a Collective Note to the Porte demanding a cessation of the obstruction to a settlement of the Thessalian frontier question.

THE SULTAN TELEGRAPHS TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Emperor of Austria, begging his favourable reception of the Turkish views in regard to Thessaly.

The Emperor has replied urging that it is to the Sultan's own interest to accept the proposals of the Ambassadors.

THE THESSALIAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

JULY 11.

After the presentation of the Collective Note to the Porte by the Ambassadors, the Sultan telegraphed to all the foreign Sovereigns and President Faure a fresh appeal to concede the Peneus frontier line.

The Emperor William has replied regretting that he is unable to separate his views from those of the other Powers.

TURKISH PROPOSAL TO REINFORCE CRETE.

A Turkish circular which has been issued, proposing that Turkish reinforcements be sent to Crete has complicated the situation.

The Powers have replied deprecating the proposal.

MR. RENNELL RODD.

Mr. Rennell Rodd has been gazetted a Companion of the Bath.

THE ENLISTMENT OF EURASIANS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Government were not prepared to change the regulations regarding the enlistment of Eurasians.

A GROSS EXAGGERATION CONTRADICTED.

Lord George Hamilton read a telegram to the House from Lord Sandhurst in which his Excellency stated that the allegation that women had been stripped in the streets of Poona to detect plague symptoms was a malevolent fabrication.

RAJAHS VISITING THE QUEEN.

The Thakore of Morvi and the Rajah of Kapurthala are visiting the Queen at Windsor.

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

JULY 11.

At a banquet given, last night, at the St. George's Club to the Colonial Premiers, Mr. Goschen announced that Sir James Gordon Sprigg had intimated that the Cape Government were prepared to place a first-class ironclad at the disposal of the Empire, with no conditions attached regarding local defence.

The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers by those present.

CRICKET MATCHES.

In the cricket match between the Gentlemen and the Players at the Oval, the Gentlemen were beaten by eight wickets.

In the match between Notts and Sussex, the latter team was beaten by 69 runs.

The cricket match between Eton and Harrow, resulted in a draw in favour of Harrow.

THE NEW CANTONMENT RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The *Gazette of India* contains the new rules under the Cantonment Bill. They will be considered on or after 10th August next, up to which date objections and suggestions will be considered. They apply equally to cholera, leprosy, enteric, venereal, and other contagious diseases. They provide that doctors, house-owners and others must give information of the existence of such disease under a penalty. The medical officer in charge of the cantonment hospital may require persons supposed to be affected to undergo examination and treatment or else be removed from cantonment limit. The cantonment authority may also close brothels and exclude prostitutes from regimental bazaars.

The cantonment police may also arrest persons charged with committing offences under the rules, but may not detain them after their names and addresses have been given.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Hydari, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is posted in the same capacity to Bengal, *vice* Mr. Bedford, who acts as Assistant Comptroller-General, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Anthony, on leave.

The *Gazette* contains new rules for the transport and inspection of Explosives.

ACCIDENTS ON THE S.-M. RAILWAY.

POONA, JULY 11.

Three accidents occurred recently on the Southern Mahratta Railway line, all with goods trains, resulting in much damage done to permanent way and rolling stock.

A serious accident happened between Dharwar and Londa Junction. A goods train was standing, when another goods train ran in and smashed about six wagons, the engine being completely smashed and the driver and fireman seriously injured. The accident took place at four in the morning, and the trains were thrown into a heap.

PARTY TO SOLDIERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Lady Nairne's party to Soldiers' wives and children of Poona and Kirkee troops, which was put off owing to Mr. Rand's death, will take place on Thursday next, at the Central Gymnasium.

GUESTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley, of the Viceregal Legislative Council, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Poona, yesterday, and are guests of Lord and Lady Sandhurst.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

Since last night rain is falling with intervals in Poona. The river is rising rapidly, and the moola at the Boat Club and at the Bund Gardens is presenting a flooded appearance, the bund being scarcely visible.

Heavy rain has also fallen in the surrounding districts; and the anxiety hitherto prevalent is now getting over.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

Mr. Riches, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry., who was suffering from dysentery, died at Lanowlee on Saturday. Deceased had lately come from England.

The funeral was largely attended, and the Volunteer Band was in attendance.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE IN LONDON.

TWO VIEWS OF IT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

LONDON, never unmindful that it is the seat of a world-wide Government and the centre of a glorious empire, was never so manifestly great, never were its citizens so conscious of their glorious inheritance as during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of our Queen and Empress. The culmination was found in the memorable procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, but the outburst of popular enthusiasm was of longer duration than during the passing of a pageant on a summer's noon. With the dawn of the Sunday that heralded the Jubilee week the heart of London began to beat with mightier throbs, and all day long the streets of the metropolis, from east to west, were thronged with a moving multitude, eager to catch a glimpse of the portents of blazoned banners, draped balconies, Venetian masts, and towering stands, which were eloquent of the historic events to come. Darkness fell, but still the living tides surged along, and only ceased to flow as the night grew late. Morning again found the long line of the route along which the Queen was to pass on the following day one prolonged scene of strange bustle and excitement. As the day wore on the streets grew almost impassable, and as twilight descended some of the illuminations began to glow, as if in unrestrainable anticipation of the morrow. All that night many loyal subjects kept their sleepless watch upon the pavements, while many others slumbered fitfully under the stars, eager to secure coigns of vantage from which to witness the royal progress.

The morning of the 22nd of June dawned, and soon the suburban trains were disgorging their thousands; "our country cousins," who had flocked up to town, streamed forth from their hotels and boarding-houses; our overseas kith and kin, who had hastened hither to share in the commemoration of three decades of progress and expansion in which they had bravely played their parts, mingled with the stay-at-homes; and all alike, on street-pavement, house-top, and stand, waited patiently for the vanguard of the procession. At last it came, and a great shout went up in hoarse welcome. The long and glittering cavalcade was headed by the Colonial procession, in front of which rode Lord Roberts of Candahar. The popular reception given to that little grey figure, riding a small white Arab and carrying his Field Marshall's baton, was only less vociferous than that accorded to her Majesty. Many were the shouts of "Bravo Bobs" and "Good old Bobs", in affectionate familiarity while the cheering swelled tumultuously, and the hero of Afghanistan smiled with pardonable pleasure at the popular recognition he received. Behind the Canadian troops came the Prime Minister of Canada, who was more easily recognised than the other Colonial Premiers who followed him, and, partly for this reason, Mr. Laurier's individual welcome was exceptionally hearty. The New South Wales Lancers, well horsed, and riding as if to the manner born, undoubtedly formed the cynosure of all eyes, but the reception given to the whole of the Colonials could not possibly have been exceeded in the fervour of its spontaneous ardeur, and formed indeed one of the most striking and significant features of a stirring and suggestive scene. The Cape Mounted Rifles and a detachment of the Rhodesian Horse—the latter led by the Hon. Maurice Gifford, with the sleeve of his right arm empty, as a result of the fighting in Matabeleland—were especially singled out for acclaim in the Clubland of Piccadilly and Pall Mall, and also from the stands in front of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. Nothing could well have been more picturesquely cosmopolitan than the Colonial contingent, with the Sikhs, the Chinese Police from Hong Kong, the Straits Guides and Malay Police from Singapore, the little Cingalese, and the sturdy Dyaks. The Band of the London Scottish, dear to the hearts of the Londoners, swinging along in fine style, with its imposing drum-major in front, was fittingly representative of the splendid service which Scotsmen have rendered in the building up of the Empire, and on Constitution Hill, and at other points they were hailed with storms of applause, the crowd lustily singing "Auld Lang Syne."

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

The Queen's procession was fitly headed by the Naval Battery, which was immensely popular. The opinion was freely expressed that the Navy, of which this small contingent was the only representative—was insufficiently personated, but it was apparently overlooked that this was essentially a military spectacle, and that the gallant tars who keep watch and ward upon the waves from Britain's iron walls were to have the glories of a superb Naval Review at Spithead later in the week. Batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry now succeeded each other in a grand iteration that actually threatened to grow tedious to a crowd which had exhausted itself in cheering the Colonials and was now reserving its energies for the more familiar figures to follow. Bands were bravely blaring and the martial music swelled away under the sunny skies, and ever and again the shouts of the multitude went up as the mounted drummers went by, each at the head of the trumpeters, dexterously plying his sticks on the drums on each side of his saddle-bow. Following these military cohorts came the Aides-de-camp, among whom Lord Charles Beresford was the figure most dear to the hearts of the populace. Swiftly and brilliantly as the colours of the kaleidoscope came now the flash of varied mingling uniforms as Lord Valentia led past his blazing troop of equerries and officers in attendance on the foreign Princes. Behind these came the Indian officers, whose stately dignity and inscrutable bearing were strangely impressive. They were led by the Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, whose mild demeanour and rich trappings awoke never failing wonder and admiration. These preceded the Royal carriages, beginning with envoys and ambassadors and closing with royal personages, including the Duchess of York, the Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. A cavalcade of Princes followed, there was another brilliant group of Indian turbans, the flower of the Indian cavalry, forming the Queen's escort. The Commander-in-chief rode past, and then the thunder of cheers from multitudinous throats rent the air with loyal greeting as her Majesty drove along, drawn by the famous cream ponies, accompanied in her carriage by the Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian, and with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge riding by her side.

IN FLEET STREET.

Nowhere was the magnificent pageant more striking than where, having filed along the Strand and Fleet Street, between walls ablaze with crimson, blue, and gold, and underneath garlands of flowers and streaming festoons of banners, it wound slowly up Ludgate Hill to the great steps in front of the stately façade of St. Paul's. Here, with the blue heavens for her canopy, the scene was grandly impressive as the Queen-Empress and her people offered their united thanksgivings for sixty years of historic and unprecedented advance and prosperity. There was not wanting a touch of eloquent pathos, as the aged Sovereign, white haired, and bowed with the weight of years, listened, not without emotion, to the singing of the *Te Deum Laudamus*, and joined in the prayers led by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The benediction pronounced, the choir and people sonorously poured forth the majestic strains of the "Old Hundredth," a hymn the tune of which was known everywhere in the Empire. Three rousing and mighty cheers rolled over the house-tops and high above the mighty cathedral dome, whose golden ball and cross glittered in the sunlight.

The Thanksgiving ceremony over, the procession resumed its progress, to pass, by way of Cheapside and King William Street, to London Bridge, and thence to the Surrey side of the river. The spectators who thronged to see the State Pageant threading its way through the Borough and the purlieus of transpontine London largely belonged to the humblest classes, but their loyalty was as ardent, their appreciation of the brave spectacle as great, and their huzzas were as deafening as had been those across the river. Returning over Westminster Bridge, passing the Houses of Parliament, and swinging into Parliament Street, the procession rolled back towards the Palace. From the Colonial Office a group of Indian visitors looked down as the long line swept up Whitehall and turning into the Horse Guards parade, passed into the Mall, and so, behind Marlborough House and St. James's Palace, to the palatial home from which her Majesty had set forth three hours previously.

Only three hours! but brief hours forever memorable, and fraught with all the destiny of Empire and the enthusiasm of loyalty and patriotism. For in those three short hours the people who had merely come out to witness a spectacle had had their hearts touched with unexpected emotions and had been impressed with an hitherto unimagined ideal. London, and perhaps England, grasped a great fact as it saw these strange costumes and varied types, brought together from the ends of the earth, and yet at the same time felt a great tug at its heartstrings as the sense of kinship suddenly tingled through its veins. In the presence of those stalwart and self-reliant forms, the arrogant sense of Colonial "possessions," the insular patronage of "mother country" and her dependent "children," shrivelled up, and our brothers, free and equal comrades in the same citizenship of a great confederation and alliance, were accorded their rightful place. That was the keynote of this great and popular demonstration. It appealed to the imagination of the people and enabled them to grasp, as never before, the true idea of the unity of the Empire, and to realise that this unity is based unalterably, not upon the despotic domination of the iron band of the conqueror, but on the recognition of equal duties, and equal rights, performed and enjoyed in the freedom which results from wise, tolerant, and just government.

THE OTHER VIEW.

Such are my own impressions; only in language which at a distance may seem exaggerated can justice be done. From a collaborator I have received a description of what he saw which I hereto add. British readers in India will suffer a little repetition to gain an adequate idea of what happened in London on this great day of the Empire:—

"The sixtieth anniversary of the accession of the Queen has been celebrated to-day by popular demonstrations as unique as the event. The London populace clearly loves a show, and there were not wanting here and there humorous signs that not a few of the crowd in the streets to-day regarded the procession in pretty much the same spirit as they regard a circus parade or the annual progress of the new and old Lord Mayor from the Guildhall to the Law Courts. The ordinary London crowd is not lacking in respect so much as imagination, and applauds whatever pleases its eyes for the moment. But to-day a deeper and a nobler note was struck, people who came out to be amused returned home touched with an unexpected emotion, impressed with an unimagined ideal. The main, almost the only, event of the day was the great procession which accompanied the Queen in her progress through the city "to see her people and receive their congratulations." This was the personal aspect of the demonstration, but that cannot be dissociated from its national, and its purely spectacular, aspect. To deal with the last first. Never have there been such efforts on the part of the public to witness a public demonstration. For weeks past every part of the long route selected has been in the hands of builders, upholsterers and decorators. Valuable buildings have been destroyed, tenants of houses evicted and lucrative businesses suspended in order to make way for the erection of stands and the provision of suitable accommodation for sight-seers and for decorations worthy of a great popular demonstration. The prices for seats were run up to fabulous figures and indeed the eagerness of a few alarmed the many, and the charges which rose rapidly some weeks before the event so reduced the demand that in the last few days there was a rapid fall and in the end seats were sold for no more shillings than the pounds or guineas which had been previously asked and given. In the same way the fear of a disastrous pressure in the thoroughfares kept away many who would have taken their chance on the footways if they had not thought the chance a highly dangerous one. But notwithstanding these influences no seat was vacant, no inch of standing room unoccupied in the whole six miles traversed by the great procession. The decorations everywhere were sumptuous and brilliant. Flowers, flags, great masts supporting streamers of foliage and buntings, and last, but not least, the brilliant costumes of ladies who thronged the seats made a spectacle of unprecedented magnificence. The weather could hardly have been better. Just sufficient cloud and haze to obscure the sun early in the day and give free play to a cool refreshing breeze, passed away when the appropriate moment came. Glints of sunshine fell on the leaders of the procession as they set out, and the moment the procession was well on the march the sun itself burst through all obscuring vapours with a rich glowing brilliance, warm but never oppressive, which gave the last gratifying touch of perfection to the scene. The fact that the route selected was nearly double the usual length and traversed the comparatively poor and industrial district south of the river as well as the more luxurious and historic northern side had obvious influences in distributing the crowd and giving variety to the scene.

A COMPARISON.

In its personal aspect the demonstration of to-day invites comparison with the Jubilee procession of ten years ago. The central fact was that it was in honour of the same great lady. Ten years ago the climax seemed to have been reached; to-day that climax was relegated to a secondary place. Queen Victoria has changed but little in the interval, perhaps a little more grey, certainly, to those who saw her enter or leave her carriage, a little more enfeebled, but to the great mass the robust figure, the vigorous and dignified countenance with the glow of health, the alert interest, the gracious manner, were all the same. But in a purely personal aspect much has changed. To-day two widowed daughters rode with her whose eyes rested ten years ago on husbands who were amongst the finest types of health and strength in that long procession. Ten years ago the Crown Prince of Germany was almost the central figure; to-day his widowed Empress was conspicuously welcomed, alas! without the gallant figure of ten years ago. On that occasion there was another form more slim and delicate, but on which most hopes and thoughts were concentrated, Prince Albert Victor, then the second heir to the British throne, but death has claimed him also, and though his place in the public eye has been almost filled, there were in the royal carriages to-day some hearts which ached for the first born and best beloved.

Personal as was the demonstration in its most prominent features, its national and imperial aspect was after all its most enduring element, and here the contrast between now and ten years ago was more marked than in any other particular. It is not too much to say that in many portions of the route the honours of the day were equally divided between the Sovereign and the representative of the Colonies. Ten years ago, the popular demonstration was in honour of a great European Sovereign; to-day it was in honour of a world-wide democratic empire. Ten years ago the leading place next the monarch was taken by the representatives of a score of personal monarchies; to-day it was taken by a score of elected rulers of the freest political communities in the world. Cheers of deep and emotional enthusiasm greeted the Colonial Premiers and the Colonial troops at every point of the route. This perhaps was the keynote of the popular demonstration to-day, and its influence was apparently such as will not quickly pass away.

THE JUBILEE DECORATIONS.

Whatever may be said about the Jubilee Honours Gazette in other respects—and no Honours Gazette issued even in her Majesty's reign has satisfied everybody,—no one can complain that it is a short one. For some time past almost every single person in London above a cert in social condition seemed to expect that he would share in the deluge of expected decorations. The list, as it appears in the papers, is not sixty columns in length as some people apparently expected, but it fills nearly six columns of the *Times*, and those of us who view these things from a distance may thank ourselves that it is not longer. On the whole the selection, as far as in this busy week I have had time to study, is on the whole respectable, but it generally speaking follows the usual lines and does not particularly reflect the national event that has brought it forth. It is eminently a Unionist list, but it is not quite fair of the Liberal Press to say that Liberals are entirely excluded. To mention two names that occur to me—Mr. Vaughan, the Bow-street Magistrate, and Mr. Binnie, the County Council Engineer, both are in politics members of the Liberal party, though I daresay the former thinks more of law and the latter more of engineering than of purely party politics. The omission of the Chairman of the County Council (Dr. Collins) is very marked, and not altogether a metropolitan calamity. The cool way in which some of his injudicious friends in Spring Gardens blurted out that Dr. Collins was chosen to succeed Sir Arthur Arnold because of the Jubilee honours that might be flying about, has apparently attracted notice in high quarters. The Navy seem to be a little better treated than usual, and the Lord Mayor gets a Baronetcy, which he thoroughly deserves. Some persons had an idea that he might be raised to the peerage. Possibly, this may be reserved for the winding up of the Famine Fund, which he has so splendidly engineered.

THE INDIAN HONOURS.

It is, I fancy, quite exceptional for such a proportionately large share of Indian decorations to come to gentlemen who are not still living in the East. The popular member for North-East Bethnal Green receives, on a fitting occasion, the promotion in the order of the Indian Empire, to which he is entitled on general as well as political grounds, and which he was tolerably certain to receive at one time or another. Indian journalism, I suppose, is honoured by a similar and not undeserved step, given to Mr. G. W. Allen, whose name is so honourably associated with the success of one of your distinguished contemporaries up-country, while Mr. Justice Jardine's appointment to a K. C. I. E. may possibly, to some extent, console the judicial branch of the Civil Service, for the much condemned slight recently cast upon it. His inclusion in the list of "K's" is not only highly gratifying to his numerous legal and other friends at home, but is looked on as significant for, although a number of High Court Judges have served in as many other departments as he had, they have hardly ever been graced with any title, except that of Knight Bachelor—a distinction somewhat rehabilitated by one or two of the Jubilee appointments, but still rather at a discount outside the city limits. By-the-way, I observe that Mr. Wolfe Barry, Engineer of the Tower Bridge, who when offered his choice of a Knighthood or a Companionship of the Bath, unhesitatingly chose the latter figures, among the new K.C.B.'s, which shows that his astuteness is not confined to Engineering. But to return to Bombay. The experiment which Lord Sandhurst has undertaken of governing without the help of any judicial colleague and the unwonted passing by of the whole Bench, have caused some excitement in political and legal circles, more especially when his Excellency declined to explain to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad in the Bombay Council how the Governor intended to dispose of the judicial cases which he has to decide, some of which are appealed to the Privy Council. It leaked out also that Sir John Jardine had advocated a more vigorous policy in regard to the plague than that adopted in the earlier stages of the epidemic, and a great impression was made by the number of retirements from the Civil Service, which promptly followed the quick resignation of Sir John Jardine. These include the Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie and Mr. Vidal, both Chief Secretaries, Mr. C. Macpherson, C. I. E., formerly Judicial Secretary, Mr. Fleet, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner, Judge, Tagore, the first native ever appointed to the Civil Service, and that distinguished author and classical scholar, Mr. Hart Davies, Judge of Kurrachee. It was also known that an officer had been appointed as Judicial Secretary without judicial experience, and that there was great discontent in the Judicial Department as well as in the Native Press. Some doubt is felt as to the wisdom of this policy at a time when all available officers are wanted to cope with the famine and plague. These matters have interested some of the political leaders in both camps, and in conservative circles it was not unnaturally remembered to Sir John Jardine's credit that he raised his voice against Lord Reay when the purity of the Judicial bench was believed to be in danger. Sir John Jardine's services as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, and under the Viceroy, as head of the Burma School Board, and at the trial of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, were not forgotten, and generally the same view was taken, as the *Bombay Gazette* expressed, when Sir John retired from the Bench, where he had sat so long as Puisne Judge and acting Chief Justice. The honour conferred may be regarded as shewing the view taken by the India Office and political parties here that service in the Judicial Department is not to be treated as disqualifying for the higher favours of the Crown. One is sorry to miss the name of Mr. Herbert Birdwood among the names of the fortunate recipients, but, perhaps, it was thought that if another "K" went to Bombay the rest of India would be jealous, and the recognition of his eminent services, it may be taken for granted, is but deferred for a short time.

THE SKELETON AT THE JUBILEE FEAST—THE POONA OUTRAGES.

While publicly and in general conversation the India Office professes to treat the deplorable incidents at Poona as of no general significance, there can be no doubt considerable uneasiness is felt as to whether there is not much more in the incidents than meet the eye. Certainly, the action of the Government of Bombay in offering a reward of Rs. 20,000 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers impresses the people here with a sense of the importance Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues attach to the circumstances. So far, however, the London press has treated the murder and attempted murders with absolute silence, with an exception, to be immediately referred to. This, in itself, is even more of a portent than would be half-a-dozen editorial utterances. Thanks to Mr. Harmsworth's visit to India a few months ago, and to the society in which he moved, the *Daily Mail* has become an alarmist and a reactionary in regard to Indian affairs to a most extraordinary extent. This morning, a Reuter's telegram and a special despatch are heralded with such sensational head lines as follows:—

SOWING SEDITION.

DETAILS OF THE POONA OUTRAGE.

GRAVE SITUATION.

DELIBERATE AND DETERMINED MURDER.

The leading article goes even further than this, and may be quoted in its entirety. It is in these terms:—

YET ANOTHER WARNING.

"Warnings from India of disaffection caused by native mutiny-mongers are becoming more and more frequent, and while the *Daily Mail* has no ambition to pose as an alarmist in Indian matters, it would, in view of the serious news reported from Poona, call attention to its article headed 'Another Warning,' which appeared in its columns of June 12, and also to the article on Indian affairs published on the 14th.

"Early in the year, from a special commissioner, we received advice as to what might happen, and though the officials deny the unrest in India, it should not be forgotten that it was months ere they awoke to the fact that there was a famine, and that they did their utmost to disguise the plague under the mild term of bubonic fever.

"There *is* unrest in India, and it is growing. The English press seems to have altogether missed the seriousness of the fact that the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst, and attempted murder of Mr. Rand, the English Civil Servant, took place at Poona. Now Poona is within a few miles of Bombay, about as far as is Maidstone from London, and is, at the present time of the year, filled with English. To speak of the murder of the two servants of the Empire as the work of fanatics is sheer nonsense; it is the same kind of misapprehension of fact which caused the denial of the existence of mutiny in India in the House of Commons to be made, by a terrible coincidence on the very day that the massacre of Cawnpore took place.

"There is nothing fanatic about the Poona murder. Poona is the centre of much of the sedition and mutiny-hatching of the whole country. The Poona Brahmin is notorious throughout the whole of India, and the educated among them particularly so. By their newspapers, by their secret messengers and signs, they are endeavouring to stir up a revolt against the British power. They desire to wipe out the Christians and place themselves in their old position, by which they were enabled to blackmail and maltreat their simple fellow-countrymen. Let Lord George Hamilton awaken to the fact that events are brewing in India of which, apparently, he has no knowledge; let him not place himself in the position of the man who occupied what was relatively his position in 1857; and, above all, let there be no mistake as to the dangers that are arising from the extension of power to the black man in the East. It is unpleasant to think of bloodshed at this Jubilee time, but the only way to avert it is to be prepared for it. Forewarned is forearmed—or should be."

Such writing cannot be too strongly condemned. It is alarmist to a degree, and certainly does not appear to be justified by any facts or circumstances known to anyone here.

THE BISHOP'S FAREWELL.

DR. MYLNE, Bishop of Bombay, preached his farewell sermon in the Cathedral last evening to a large congregation. Concluding an eloquent and impressive oration, his lordship said:—

The pulpit is not, in my eyes, a place for much personal demonstration. Still, all that I have said this evening has taken a tinge, I know—it was inevitable that it should take a tinge—from the fact that it forms my last utterance as Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay. And so now let me put forward, ere I close, the single claim that I make, to be in any way remembered among you. It is as one who, amid weaknesses and failures, has yet had this aim before him—to put forward the Person of Christ as the be-all and the end-all of the Gospel. If I have taught the supremacy of the Church, it has been as the Body of Christ; if I have enforced the reality of the Sacraments, it has been as communications of Christ; if I have advocated aggressions on heathenism, it has not been in the name of a system, but as the preaching of Christ, and Him Crucified. That Christ is Christianity, and that Christianity is simply Christ—such has been my personal Creed, and such the sum and substance of my teaching. Would to God it had been more of a passion to stir my own soul to the centre. Would to God the pursuit of that ideal had been more consistent and more determined. Would to God that the belief had been enforced as a belief can then only be when it shakes the believer himself with the force of a possession from without. But still, amid every weakness, this has, I dare claim, been true—that it has been Christ, and Christ and Christ that I have tried to bring home to people's hearts. If I leave one thing behind me, which has been or which may yet be helpful, I pray you set it down to this, that at least it was attempted in Him. And where you see, as see you must, that weaknesses or failures have come in, then set that down, I beg, to the account of His unworthy servant. And commend that servant, with his failures, to the Master, whose compassions fail not.

[The full text of his lordship's sermon will be published in our issue of to-morrow.]

THE WRECK OF THE P. AND O. S. S. ADEN.

NARRATIVE OF SURVIVORS.

EIGHTEEN DAYS' PRIVATION.

THE mail steamer Ganges yesterday morning brought to Bombay the rescued native crew of the ill-fated steamer Aden, which was wrecked on the east coast off Socotra more than a month ago. Several of these men have been interviewed, and although they are unable to give a very connected or detailed narrative, their several statements put together show how terrible were the sufferings endured by those of the passengers and crew who remained on board after the vessel had struck. They also indicate how extremely likely it is that those who put to sea in the life-boats have found a watery grave. The lascars state that the ship left Shanghai on the 4th May last, and called at Colombo on the 1st June, leaving on the same day for Aden. On the morning of the 9th June, at about three o'clock, the vessel was wrecked near the east coast off Socotra, about two miles from the island. The heavy cyclonic weather which prevailed at the time had driven the Aden out of her course. When the steamer struck, the captain, seeing the perilous position of the vessel, ordered the boats to be lowered as soon as daylight broke. Although the sea was very boisterous and running mountains high, the boats were lowered with great skill under trying circumstances, and the passengers were given the first opportunity to enter them. Some of them did so, while others preferred the risks attendant upon remaining on board rather than to venture on the storm-tossed sea. About forty-five passengers and crew got in the first life-boat and left the vessel. The chief officer, two kalasis, and a quarter-master got off in the second boat which followed the route taken by the first. In the third boat the second officer, boatswain, and six calasis entered. All others on the ship were told that the boats would return to rescue them as soon as their occupants had been landed. Capt. Hill remained in charge of the vessel. As day after day dragged wearily by and no boats returned, the belief was generally entertained that, those who had left the ship must have been drowned or washed away by the heavy seas. During the eighteen days which intervened before deliverance came, not a sign of the boats or their occupants was to be seen.

The number of passengers on board when the vessel struck was forty, including children and servants, and of these about twelve declined to go into the boats, thinking it safer to remain in the damaged vessel. But some of them met the same fate as has presumably overtaken the passengers who trusted to the boats. Their number was reduced to nine, as two little girls and one ayah (a Chinese woman) were washed overboard. Captain Hill, who remained on deck keeping a sharp look-out for help, shared the same fate and the ship was left without any officer in charge. The people saved only consisted of nine passengers, two engineers, and one steward (European), ten saloon servants, nine kalasis, and sixteen firemen and coal trimmers. The surviving passengers and crew endured great privations, and were momentarily expecting the breaking up of the ship, which indeed was undergoing dissolution piecemeal all the time. For the first three days the survivors lived in the donkey boiler room. The weather having then slightly moderated, they removed to a higher place, where they subsisted on potatoes, which they boiled with great difficulty in buckets, with sea-water. There was freshwater on board, but it was in a part of the half sunken ship, so dangerous that no one dared to enter. The days dragged wearily on, filled with peril and disaster for a fortnight, the area in which it was at all to remain becoming more and more restricted, as one part after another of the vessel broke up and was washed away by the heavy seas. During the time three steamers passed in the distance, but failed to notice, or if they noticed, to afford aid to the damaged vessel.

Eighteen days had gone by, and hopes of deliverance had almost been given up by the suffering survivors of the wreck, when help came. The R. I. M. S. Mayo despatched from Aden in search found the ship and rescued the occupants on the 27th June. The men, who were greatly emaciated and worn by the privation, speak in high terms of the kindly treatment received on board the Mayo. When they reached Aden the crew and others were provided each with clothing by the company's agent, and were sent on board the Ganges, which brought them to Bombay yesterday. The men who were landed at the Ballard Pier, all went to their homes, and will present themselves to-day at the P. and O. Co.'s office at Mazagon, where arrangements regarding them will be made. The nine European passengers, two engineers, and one European steward saved have gone to England by the company's steamer India. When the survivors left only the hulk remained on the rock, the rest of the vessel being washed away by the heavy seas breaking upon it. The men speak in high terms of the bravery displayed by Captain Hill and his staff. Their only explanation of the disaster is that the vessel was driven out of its course in the darkness of the night by the cyclone.

THE Dominion Senate on June 24 rejected the Bill confirming the agreement with the Grand Trunk and Drummond County Railway Companies. Two hours later Mr. Fielding, on behalf of the Government, laid on the table of the House of Commons a resolution to vote 157,500 dol. for the same object which the Senate had rejected in the Bill. This appropriation it is proposed to add to the Supply Bill. This action of the Government has caused great excitement in political circles, and the Senators threatened to reject the Supply Bill if it contains the obnoxious vote.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL has been giving the Young Man some interesting details of his "links with the past." In his earlier days Mr. Russell met an old lady—she was a hundred and one—who recollected the execution of Louis XVI.—that is to say, she was at a children's party which broke up on hearing the news—and to complete her record she lived to see the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign. He has a kinswoman still alive who buckled the Duke of Wellington's sword when he started out for Waterloo. His uncle, Lord John Russell, was the only man he has ever known who had actually talked with Napoleon the Great; and as an instance of what changes time brings a cousin of his, Sir Hamilton Seymour, formerly Ambassador at Vienna, and who died as recently as 1880, had the pleasant experience of being stopped by highwaymen in Grosvenor-place!

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. RAND.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived by the English mail steamer yesterday, was Mrs. Rand, widow of the late Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S. The lady left England as soon as she heard the sad news of the murderous attack on her husband with a view to nurse him, but when she was between Suez and Aden he breathed his last. Until the steamer reached the latter port Mrs. Rand bore up fairly well, but when she learned of her husband's death, she broke down completely. On landing from the steamer, yesterday, at the Ballard Pier, Mrs. Rand seemed quite overcome with grief. Great sympathy was evinced for her by her fellow passengers and others. She was met on board by the brother of the late Mr. Rand, who had come down from Poona for the purpose. They left here for Poona yesterday.

SYMPATHY FROM SURAT.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Surat Municipality at their special general meeting of Tuesday last:—

"With the permission of the chair, Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai proposed, and Khan Bahadur Cooverji Cowasji seconded, that this meeting has learnt with deep and sincere regret the sad news of the death of Mr. Rand, our late President, who was so kind and courteous to us. While expressing its utmost abhorrence for the cowardly deed which caused his death, this meeting requests our President, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, to convey to Mrs. Rand on our behalf an expression of our sincere sympathy and condolence for the sad and irreparable loss sustained by her and her children."—Resolution carried unanimously.

It is interesting to know that the propaganda of the Poona leaflet is being introduced into the United Kingdom for the benefit and instruction of the British elector. When the last mail left London householders were discovering under their doors or in their letter-boxes a sheet, entitled "The English made Catastrophe in India"—a dirty looking, ill-printed publication that one would say could only have been turned out of a bazaar press, but purports to have been issued from Clerkenwell under the authority of the Executive Council of the Social-Democratic Federation. Whoever these gentlemen may be, it is plain that they have swallowed wholesale the doctrines so industriously distilled by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his school. But whereas the Poona leaflet appealed to the Continental Powers to rid the 300 millions from the British yoke, this manifesto addresses itself to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, whom it calls upon to effect the deliverance, and rather magnanimously, considering the nature of the argument, addresses as "Friends." India is on the brink of an "unprecedented collapse." The famine, which is the immediate reason of this, "has been brought about not so much by natural causes, as by a deliberate policy of greed and oppression pursued by the Queen's Government since India came under the rule of the Crown in the year 1858. From that date to this the natives of Bristish India have had no control whatsoever over their own government (what a large share they had from 1757 to 1857 under the rule of the Company?) or over the application of the wealth dragged from by successive waves of English carpet baggers who have been tumbled in upon their unfortunate country." And so on, and so on. One need not pursue the familiar strain. It is after all only a popularised version of what is complimentarily called the "evidence" furnished by Mr. Naoroji, Mr. Gokhale and the rest before the Welby Commission.

Of course upon all but, say, five Londoners in a million this kind of eloquence is entirely thrown away. The individual whose letter-box each morning contains a dozen circulars all wanting to get something out of him, charitable appeals, company prospectuses, request for his vote in a vestry election, invitations to insure his life and to sacrifice it by an indiscriminate indulgence in patent medicines, the generous offers of the money-lender and the alluring prospects held out by the bucket shops—a person of this sort is not likely to believe all that people offer to tell him, and one hysterical appeal more or less, even if he should read it, counts with him for nothing. The mere fact of a manifesto being signed with such a name as that of a "Social-Democratic Federation" puts him instinctively on his guard. Especially when politics come into the case is he accustomed to take what he reads with large reservation, and the more violent the language the more he takes off for its inaccuracy. A propaganda of this sort in London is as harmless as the speeches of the stumporators by the Marble Arch. It is of course, entirely different in India. You cannot expect to pour with endless repetition into the ears of an ignorant and suspicious people living under a foreign Government such teachings as that this Government is directly responsible for all their misfortunes, for the famine and the plague, that it is draining them of all their substance and ousting them from all employment, without producing in time some effect. It is remarkable how, deliberately Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and his friends are setting themselves to undo the kindly feeling which they evidently apprehend may be created between the races by the liberality with which private charity all over England has responded to the call from the Mansion House. Our circular follows suit. "The hypocritical attempt to cover up all this iniquity by spurious charity is worthy of our present governing classes. But we charge it against the whole array of officialdom, in this country and in India, that upon their head is the blood of the patient natives who must perish in heaps owing to the murderous greed of which our own trusted administrators have been guilty. Friends and fellow citizens we appeal to you to put a stop to the infamies which are being done in your name". The infamies of district and famine officers living in tents through an Indian midsummer to see that the labourers are not cheated in their food and wages: the infamies of medical officers and plague inspectors who take their lives in their hands to carry sanitation into the bazaars, to investigate the disease, to attend the patients. It is probably the fear that all the exertions expended on behalf of the people of India during the last eight or ten months may be producing their reward in the shape of gratitude and good-will on the part of the people, that has set the agitators off to do their best to counteract this: and a meaner, more despicable motive surely never entered into the conduct of man. As the word hypocrisy is to the fore, where can be found a more thoroughgoing hypocrite than the man who shouts "God save the Queen" and then sets himself to sow dissension amongst the Queen's subjects, by expatiating upon the miseries that this country is suffering under the Queen's rule. If such believe what they are saying they have no business with loyalty. What is the virtue of loyalty towards a Government of blood-suckers? If they would say like men that they were disloyal and meant to end this oppression the first chance they had, they would be entitled to some respect. As it is, the meaning of their lip-loyalty, so effusively expressed, deludes nobody and only renders their position contemptible.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland mails of 25th June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Apcar, Mr	Ret. Commdr Henning
Goldney, Mr	Young, Col C B
Nicholls, Surg-Major	

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderwood, Mr	Molute, Mr
Bell, Mr	Moens, Miss
Bethune, Lieut	Newell, Mr F
Chapman, Mr L	Orpen, Col
Collis, Major Cook	Rand, Mrs H C
Campbell, Mr J	Robinson, Capt
Campbell, Mr C	Rees, Hon J D
Gore, Major St John	Scott, Lieut
Goldspink, Mr	Schneider, Capt
Holland, Capt	Sitole, Mr A
Henderson, Mr	Street, Surg-Major
Hogg, Lt-Col	Spencer, Mr W
Irwin, Col	Salter, Capt King
Kirkpatrick, Capt	Self, Mr C
Logan, Mr	Tennant, Capt and Mrs
Mair, Major A M	Westmoreland, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Khursedjee Byramjee.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

I.—Tent-pegging by sections.
II.—Jumping competition for horses.
III.—Polo Ball race.
IV.—Cheroot and Umbrella Flurry.—Ladies Nomination. Competitors to ride over hurdle to nominatrix with cheroot unlit, nominatrix to light gentleman's cheroot and put up his umbrella, competitors to return over hurdle, and must pass winning post with cheroot alight and umbrellas up. Cheroots, matches, and umbrellas will be supplied.
V.—Pony Scurry.—About ½ mile. Catch weights.

Post entries for all events, except No. 4, for which event entries close at the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on 13th instant.

AT the inspection of the Queen's Westminsters an accident occurred to the Duke of Westminster, Hon. Colonel of the regiment, who rode on to the ground in uniform with the intention of riding past at the head of his regiment, but his horse fell, and the Duke had a narrow escape of being crushed under the animal. He luckily escaped, however, with a shaking and a few bruises, and remounting, rode off the ground, quickly followed by the Duchess of Westminster on foot. Colonel Barrington Campbell rode up shortly after the occurrence, and the inspection proceeded.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The military officers and their families at Shillong, who were rendered homeless by the recent earthquake, are to be accommodated in tents, thirty of which have been despatched from Fort William Arsenal. The sepoys, for the present, are living in cook-houses, which were only partially damaged.

Umra Khan of Jhandoul has sunk into such obscurity that one has almost forgotten the existence of the man who brought about the Chitral expedition. He is living quietly in a village near Kabul and the Amir is said to have recently given him a *khilat*, together with a present of Rs. 3,000 in cash, a mark of royal favour which must have been very unexpected.

The *manji* of a passenger boat was, at Calcutta, on Friday, convicted by Mr. Bonnaud of reckless navigation in attempting to cross the bow of the steam launch Emerald. Through the shock of the collision five passengers were thrown into the river, but fortunetely rescued. The *manji* was fined fifty rupees or three weeks' imprisonment.

The disturbed feeling of the last few days in Calcutta is subsiding. Fifty men of the 18th Bengal Infantry are still at Kanknarah Mills, and troops are posted at different places. In Calcutta all is quiet. Several Mahomedan societies and others have issued a number of leaflets, and proclamations to the effect that the shanty at Tallah cannot be regarded as a musjid, and prayers offered in such places are not efficacious.

The new route, *via* Nushki, between India and Persia, promises to become a popular one with caravans. The Government of India are bent upon improving it, and wells have been dug in the desert tracts at such intervals as will make marching easy. Levy posts have been established at various points and as the local Afghan border has been completely demarcated there is little fear of raids from the Amir's subjects. Traders are freely using the route and in a few years it should be well known throughout Persia, Afghanistan and India. Kafilas will follow it to a certainty as the heavy transit dues levied by the Amir on the Kandahar-Herat road are a heavy burden upon trade.

Imports into Calcutta declined in value by nineteen per cent. during the month of June. This was entirely the result of a smaller trade in cotton goods the value of which was less by sixty-one lakhs. Under grey cotton piece-goods alone the falling off was as much as thirty-four million yards. There were also smaller receipts of metals, but other items were imported to a slightly larger extent. Grain was received to a considerable extent from beyond India. From Singapore 80,135 cwt. of Siamese rice came. From Indian ports imports of grain rose in value by nearly a-half crore. The total quantity of Indian rice received was 909,966 cwt., of which no less than 729,244 cwt. came from Rangoon. Moulmein and Chandbali are the greatest next shipping ports.

Some of the Waziri headmen are said to have hurried off to Kabul soon after the Maizar affair, just as they did when the attack on Wano camp occurred. The Amir is not likely to receive them cordially, for apart from his known detestation of the Waziris as a clan he cannot possibly give his countenance to treachery of the kind shown at Maizar. Abdul Rahman has always been a strong upholder of the rite of hospitality as exercised by Mahomedans; and as the Mada Khel have blackened the character of the Pathan race by their conduct they cannot expect to receive any open sympathy from Kabul. The surprise is that the Amir, as the friend and ally of the British Government, has not already expressed concern that a Pathan tribe on the borders of Afghanistan should have disgraced itself. But Oriental diplomacy has its crooked ways, and there may be something beneath the surface of present day border politics which may account for his Highness's silence.

It may have been noted that no Maxim guns are being sent with the Tochi Field Force. Such fighting as there may be is not expected now to be of a very serious kind, and infantry fire aided by shells from mountain guns will probably be effective enough against the Mada Khel and their allies. As the barrel of a ·303 Maxim is ruined after 3,000 or 4,000 rounds have been fired with cartridges carrying the nickel-coated bullet, it is, perhaps, just as well that the gun should not be sent into the field. The pattern for service should have the Martini barrel, as the leaden bullet does not destroy the barrel. There need be no anxiety felt regarding the possible running short of ammunition as all the native troops have the Martini rifle.

Mr. R. M. Dane, Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department, has returned from leave; Mr. Meyer, who has been acting, reverting to Madras.

Mr. Kensington, Accountant-General at Allahabad, takes privilege leave next month; Mr. Gamble officiating. Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Under-Secretary to Government in the N.-W. Provinces, will act for Mr. Gamble as Under-Secretary in the Financial Department.

Heavy thunderstorms have occurred during the last few days in the Himalaya region, the weather at Simla and Naini Tal being very disturbed; and indicating the reappearance of the monsoon current.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Naini Tal on tour on to-day, 12th July, visiting Bareilly (12th), Hardoi (13th), Allahabad (14th to 18th), Benares (19th and 20th) Lucknow (21st and 22nd), Agra (23rd to 26th), returning to Lucknow on the 27th.

It will be recollected that one of the small postal concessions announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech was a reduction of the postage of foreign mails from 2½d. to 2d. At present, owing to the varying values of currency, the British rates are a fraction higher than the Postal Union minimum, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposed, by reducing the charge by a halfpenny, to take the nearest lower equivalent instead of the nearest higher equivalent. But the sanction of the Postal Union had to be obtained to this reduction below their scale, and this sanction was asked by the British delegates at the Conference held a few weeks ago. It has been refused, however, and people at Home will have to go on paying the extra halfpenny until some new scheme of relief is devised; it did not affect us in India, as our 2½ anna rate is as nearly as possible the correct minimum charge, and is, of course, lower than the English 2½d. at the present rate of exchange. A scheme of relief, however, is quite practicable, and it is believed will be discussed at the conferences between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers. It is for the British Empire to form a subsidiary Union of its own inside the International Postal Union, and to fix its own rates for mail matter exchanged between its own members. This device is in force between several Continental groups of States, and also in North America and throughout British Australasia. It is proposed to develop it still further by making the special Imperial rates variable, the mother-country adopting a penny postage to all parts of the Empire, and the different Colonies fixing the lowest rates they could afford. At present several of the Australian Colonies complain that they are considerable losers by the reduced 2½d. rate and some of them are not likely to lower the charge further. But since every Cabinet Minister is understood to favour the idea of an Imperial penny post there should be no insuperable difficulty in devising some arrangement.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Corps of Commissionaires was held on June 19. Colonel Le Poer Trench presided. The annual inspection was afterwards held by Sir Donald Stewart in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. There were about 1,000 men on parade. The present strength of the corps is 2,230, against 2,206 at this time last year.

The directors of the Scottish Assam Tea Company, Limited, recommend an addition of £500 to the dividend reserve fund (making a total amount thereof, £6,500); a dividend of 7 per cent., free of income-tax, and the carrying forward of £988, subject to deduction for directors' fees, income-tax, and commission to manager for the year 1896.

Major Gosling has had a sharp engagement with the rebels in Rhodesia, resulting in the capture of Kunzis' Kraal. Lieutenant Ashe was slightly wounded, and Sergeant Robertson and two friendlies were killed. Another non-commissioned officer and two troopers were severely wounded.

It is announced that the owner of Nelson's flagship Foudroyant, which was wrecked at Blackpool, has decided that, in order that the old boat shall have a fitting ending, she shall be set on fire. To this end she will probably be drenched with oil, and an imposing spectacle is anticipated. This decision has been welcomed at Blackpool, as, should the hulk be moved by another storm, the safety of the piers might be menaced. On the other hand, the wreck is proving a great attraction to visitors, thousands visiting her at low water every day.

The following lists were issued at Cambridge on June 18:—Classical Tripos—Part I. First Class, Division I.—Buxton, Trin.; Dunn, Trin.; Ferris, Trin.; Jones, King's; Paterson, Queen's; Toplis, Trin.; No woman gains a first class. Part II., Firt Class. Catill, Trin.; Cornford, Trin.; Edwards, Pem.; Guiterman, Trin.; Lawson, N.P., Pem.; Whately, Christ's; Whitton, Cai. Law Tripos.—Part I., First Class. Goffin, Jesus; Sandars, Trin.; Meakin, Trin. Goffin wins the George Long prize. Part II., Firt Class. Devilliers, St. Joh.; Thatcher, St. Joh.; Wells, Clare, Devilliers wins the Chancellor's medal. Theological Tripos.—Part I, First Class. Druitt, Cor.; Garrad, Clare. Part II., First Class. Panther, Jesus. The latter gains the George Williams prize. Historical Tripos.—First Class. Roberts, Peter. The women in the list include Lane, Newn.; Manley, Newn.; Moore, Newn.

The Japanese Government protested, on June 22, against the annexation of Hawaii, upon four grounds: (1) That it involved a forfeiture of the vested rights of citizenship. (2) That it was a practical repudiation of the claims by Japan and the Japanese. (3) That it nullifies the principle of the most favoured nation. (4) That it revokes the perpetual Treaty rights. A reservation is made of the asserted grievance by the failure to notify Japan of the negotiations while they were in progress. The ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has filed a protest against the projected annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The German Emperor, as Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Royal Dragoons, sent a wreath of laurels, which was, on June 18, presented to the regiment at Garrison Gorse, near Aldershot, by Baron von Oppell, Attache to the German Embassy in London, in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The regiment having been drawn up in line, Baron von Oppell addressed the officers and men in the following terms:—"By command of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor I have the honour to present to you a wreath which His Majesty sends to serve as a decoration for regimental standard on this occasion when you are celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. You will see in this a fresh proof of the warm interest His Majesty takes in his English regiment—an interest which naturally also attaches to the past glorious history of the 1st Royal Dragoons."

The movement to raise a subscription to aid Mark Twain in his distressed circumstances is one with which all Englishmen must cordially sympathise. The only complaint we have to make is that it was not started in England, where Mark Twain is living in straitened circumstances at Chelsea. We often abuse our ancestors for the ingratitude which permitted classic men of letters to linger in penury, and then we do the same thing ourselves: though the Americans have, of course, a prior duty to relieve their own countryman.

Polysyllabic priggishness, if we are to believe the San Francisco "Argonaut," still flourishes in the nurseries of the "Hub." Thus we read how a little Boston girl, about four or five years old, was recently enjoying a slide upon the sidewalk when her heels flew up and she fell with great violence on the stones. A lady picked her up and asked kindly: "You poor little mite, how did you fall?" The tiny child looked up into her kind friends face and, with the tears streaming down her cheeks, sobbed "Vertically, ma'am."

The negotiations in Constansinople, according to the *Times'* Vienna correspondent, have taken a more favourable turn, although the Turks are still standing out for more than a purely strategic position in Thessaly. A proposal has been made by a group of Germans to take over the Turkish arsenal for five years, to reconstruct the navy and to build three first-class and three second-class battleships. Somewhat similar proposals have been submitted on behalf of an English firm. The *Daily News* Paris correspondent says:—One must not pay too much heed to alarmist accounts from Algeria. However, things look especially threatening on the south-west front, and there is undoubtedly a good deal of restlessness all over the province. After the triumph of Islam in Greece this was to be apprehended. In no part of the Moslem world is there more fanaticism than among the Arabs of Algeria. Tribes on the border of the Sahara that were hitherto friendly have become hostile. The Chambaa tribe, which was considered as being devoted to France, has, for instance, turned round. The Colonials now see what a mistake it would have been to form an indigenous North African army. The official press contradicts the report that the Spahis are deserting, or rather that they have deserted en masse. The truth probably is that many have gone over to the Mohammedan side, which has taken up the flag of anti-Semitism.

Describing the dresses and jewels worn on Jubilee night at the Opera, a *Daily News* correspondent says:—White satin and diamonds may almost be said to have been the only wear, so generally had the ladies adopted this most effective of costumes, which looked extremely well contrasted with the pendant garlands arranged in a kind of drooping trellis-work, with red roses at the base, pink above, and white at the top. The Royal ladies all wore white or pale tints, the Duchess of Coburg having added a white feather boa, which had an air of irrelevance on so hot a night. But then, at least half-a-dozen ladies had ermine or sable collars to their long cloaks. The Duchess of York wore bright pink brocade, and the Duchess of Albany mauve and white. The Grand Duke of Hesse sat between Princess Christian and the Duchess of York. The Duchess of Connaught was at the extreme right, and the Duke of Cambridge almost at the other end, in his Field Marshal's uniform crossed by the Blue Ribbon of the Garter. Lord Resebery's bright scarlet was also contrasted with the Garter Ribbon. Lord Curzon wore levee dress. The Indian Princes, in white and silver turbans and scarlet velvet coats, richly embroidered in gold, were conspicuous figures, as were some Chinese gentlemen in wonderful brocade. Among the Duchesses present were her Grace of Devonshire in black satin, with a pale mauve ruche and magnificent diamonds, accompanied by the Duke wearing the Garter; the Duchess of Marlborough in palest green satin, with a very high tiara and shaded roses on her bodice, which was all white and silver in the front, and with her the Duke in a very splendid uniform and a very high plume in his hat; Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, in white satin.

The petition for the repatriation of the 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment, which has aroused deep interest throughout the Dominion of Canada, has recently arrived in England for presentation to the Prince of Wales. After setting forth the circumstances in which the regiment was raised in 1858, the petition states that "in common with the earnest wish and desire of the Canadian people, as expressed through the medium of the 'press,' it is the earnest wish, desire, and prayer of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada that the original title and designation . . . should be restored to the corps, and that the former distinctive Canadian emblems, the beaver and the maple leaf, may be emblazoned on the regimental colours with the words in addition, *Pro Patria*. . . . Also that a recruiting depot for the corps may be established in Canada, over whose broad area . . . there will soon fly the red cross flag of their forefathers, and the present inhabitants of which yield to none in their unalterable loyalty, allegiance, and devotion to the crown and person of their Queen-Empress and the glorious traditions of the British Empire."

GYMKHANA *VS.* 21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

In fine though cloudy weather this match was played on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in one of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed on the Gymkhana ground, the Gymkhana being robbed of a victory by time, the score at the finish being 143 all. Hicks having won the toss decided to take first knock, and sent in Strong and Naik Sher Khan to face the bowling of Cheetham and Ward. The wicket had been made very easy by the recent rain, and matters looked very much in favour of the batsmen. Cheetham, however, somewhat lowered the hopes of the Military team by clean-bowling Sher in his second over. Khanmehtar took his place, but succumbed to Ward before he had scored. Hicks followed, and placed the second ball he received into points' hands, and returned to the tent. Three wickets for eleven seemed quite good enough for the Gymkhana to entertain hopes of a low score, but a different aspect was put on the game when Pte. Gennak joined Strong. They both did what they pleased with the bowling, and gave the Gymkhana team a fair leather-hunting. Four after four was scored in quick succession. Strong hit very hard, his off drives being especially good, while Pte. Gennak amused himself by putting in some of the prettiest late cuts that have been seen on this ground. Bowler after bowler was tried, but with no success, and with the score at 143 for three wickets Hicks declared the innings closed. Towards the score of 143 Strong had contributed 62 and Gennak 71, while the extras amounted to 10, the three wickets that had fallen not having scored a run between them. The Gymkhana opened their innings with Jardine and Swainson, and runs came very quickly, the former doing all the scoring, while the latter contented himself with putting one away here and there. With the score at 26 Swainson put one into points' hands and retired with 8 to his credit. Cheetham took his place, and immediately opened his account with four. Jardine, who up to now had played a careful game, commenced forcing it, but his life was shortlived, as failing to really get hold of one he put it up into mid off's hands and was obliged to return to the tent, having made 22. (Two wickets for 37.) Hall joined Cheetham, and runs came slowly, both batsmen playing carefully—almost too carefully—considering that time was going on and that there were still a hundred runs to be made. Cheetham didn't last long, being clean-bowled when he had made 20. (Three for 53.) Ward filled the vacancy and commenced forcing the game at once, and he and Hall took the score to 106, when the former put his leg in front of the wicket to a straight one and had to retire with his score at 22. Stephens joined Hall, and runs came at a great pace, but the effort came just too late, and with the score at 143, the same as that of the Military team, time was called; Stephens being not out with 20 to his credit, while Hall had compiled just double that number. The latter's innings was not without blemish as he gave two easy chances, one at 25 and the other at 32, which were not accepted. It was on the whole a good innings, and it is a pity that the forcing game was not played a bit earlier, in which case the Gymkhana would have placed an actual instead of a virtual win to their credit. The following are the scores:—

MARINE BATTALION.

Lieut Strong, not out	62
Naik Sher Khan, b Cheetham	0
Pte Khanmehtar, b Ward	0
Lieut Hicks, b Ward	0
Pte Gennak, not out	71
Extras	10
Total	143

The rest did not bat.

GYMKHANA.

M R Jardine, c Sonmehta, b Shaik Ebrahim	22
F E Swainson, c Gennak, b Shaik Ebrahim	8
H Cheetham, b Shaik Ebrahim	20
T H Hall, not out	40
T J Ward, l-b-w b Shaik Ebrahim	22
L B Stephens, not out	20
Extras	11
Total	143

Commander Holland, Capt Ward, J H Du Boulay, F J Pochey, and Major Longe did not bat.

CRICKET AT GANESHKHIND.

GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE VS. DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 10.

The above match, which was to have been played last Monday, and was postponed owing to the death of Mr. Rand, came off to-day at Ganeshkhind.

GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE.

1st Innings.

Captain Greig, c and b Robinson	30
Mr Plummer, run out	0
Mr Sale, b Reid	1
Dr Jameson, b Reid	0
Mr Wigram, l-b-w, b Reid	9
Mr Brogan, c Thake, b Reid	25
H E Lord Sandhurst, run out	5
Capt Heneage, b Reid	5
Mr Heaton, b Rowing	13
Mr MacQueen, not out	10
Sergt Heron, c Smith, b Thacker	4
Extras	1
Total	94

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 5, 2 for 6, 3 for 6, 4 for 6, 5 for 50, 6 for 61, 7 for 61, 8 for 77, 9 for 85, 10 for 94.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Reid	108	2	44	5
Robinson	60	1	35	1
Rowing	30	4	7	1
Thake	18	1	7	1

2nd Innings.

Capt Greig, not out	18
Mr MacQueen, b Robinson	6
Sergt Heron, c Fairfax, b Reid	6
Mr Plummer, not out	2
Rest to bat	0
Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Reid	20	20	0	1
Robinson	20	12	0	1

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 18, 2 for 27.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.

Mr Mander, b Sale	7
Mr Fairfax, b Heaton	25
Pte Reid, c Heaton, b Sale	2
Pte Smith, b Heaton	6
Capt Iremonger, b Sale	3
Pte Robinson, b Sale	16
Mr Robb, b Heaton	0
Pte Rowing, b Heaton	8
Mr Williamson, b Sale	0
Mr Murray, not out	22
Lce-Corpl Thake, c Heaton, b Sale	5
Extras	2
Total	96

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 23, 2 for 29, 3 for 36, 4 for 45, 5 for 51, 6 for 53, 7 for 61, 8 for 61, 9 for 79, 10 for 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Heaton	90	44	5	4
Sale	87	50	2	6

THE MONSOON.

CASUALTIES IN THE HARBOUR.

Owing to the strong wind that was prevailing on Saturday afternoon, prow No. 3253, in charge of tindal Bhagia Rama, and manned by seven others, laden with over three hundred bags of salt, was sunk in harbour. She came from Matoonga and was shipping her cargo on board the Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Kohinoor, anchored opposite the Cross Island. The tindal and the crew were precipitated into the water, but were rescued by the steamer's boat. Muchwa No. 236, in charge of tindal Cursonjee Heerjee and four others, was sunk opposite the Ballard Pier, and all were thrown into the water, but were saved, except one man, named Narayen Pandia, who was drowned. A diligent search was made by the Harbour police, but the body had not been recovered up to yesterday evening.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, experienced fine weather after leaving that port, and then strong monsoon for the last four days. The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nawab, Captain W. S. Corran, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, experienced fine weather to the latitude of Mangalore, thence strong westerly winds, heavy squalls, and high westerly sea. The Anchor Line s s Armenia, Captain J W Shankein, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Glasgow, experienced moderate monsoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 5d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-fou hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba; Mid. & Lower Colaba; Fort, Southern; Fort, Northern; Esplanade		Nil.	1
B	Mandvie; Chukla; Oomarkhari; Dongri	1		15
C	Market; Dhobi Talao; Fanaswady; Bhuleshwar; Khara Talao; Kumbharwada			12
D	Khetwady; Girgaum; Chowpatty; Walkeshwar; Mahalakshmi			8
E	Mazagon; Tarwady; Second Nagpada; Kamatipura; Tardeo; Byculla; First Nagpada			24
F	Parel; Sewri; Sion			7
G	Mahim; Worli			2
	Non-Residt. and Unknown			1
	Arthur Road Hospital	*1		
	Total	2	Nil	70
	Total to date	12,643	10,693	

* From French mail steamer Natal.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning seventy-four deaths were registered from all causes. No fresh case of plague was reported, but one death from the same cause occurred during the period.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

For the last few days an increase in the number of cases of cholera is noticed in the city. Seven fresh cases were reported on Friday, and out of the previously registered cases seven proved fatal on that day.

Six fresh cases of cholera occurred in Bombay on Saturday, while three deaths took place from the same cause. Yesterday five cases of cholera were reported, while out of the previously recorded cases three proved fatal.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The District Medical Officers and Justices of the Peace still continue the work of house-to-house inspection in some parts. The inspection was not made on Friday in districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; and in other parts of the city, no fresh case was discovered except one in Argyle Road.

EXPIRING PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The plague at Cutch Mandvie is nearly stamped out, and the disease having almost disappeared, the Special Medical Officers, labourers, and other staff deputed by the Plague Committee to Cutch Mandvie are coming back to Bombay. Dr. Cowashaw Byramji Shroff returned here on Saturday; four hospital assistants, seven nurses, and a gang of thirty-two labourers arrived here yesterday, while Surgeon-Major Wilkins is expected here to-day. Dr. Mason will remain in charge of plague work there, and will be assisted by three hospital assistants and two nurses. On Saturday four deaths occurred there: one in the city and three in the hospital, where forty patients are lying under treatment.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The number of patients in the private hospitals shows a material decrease. There are at present eleven patients under treatment:—

Hospitals.	Remaining.
Bhattia	1
Lohana	4
Parsi	6
Total	11

Returns for the Arthur Road Hospital are not submitted at the Plague Committee's Office.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

Owing to the rains very few passengers are coming into Bombay by sea, and the number of occupants in the quarantine camps is accordingly reduced. At Wari Bunder four persons were discharged on Friday, leaving 30 in the camp, while in the pilgrims' shed at Mallet Bunder there are 12, including the five new admissions.

SIND.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE.

KARACHI, July 8

On the 6th instant one imported case of plague occurred, which resulted in death on the 7th. Besides this, one case and one death were reported on the same day. This fresh outbreak, though extremely slight, will probably delay the winding up of the plague establishment.

LOWER DAMAUN.

The total mortality of Wednesday was four, whereof two were from dysentery, one from phthisis, and one from plague. All attempts to induce the C. P. A. D. F. to remove the cordon and substitute medical inspection for it having proved futile, hope was entertained that due redress would be obtained at the hands of the higher authority, but the view that Mr. Lely, the Acting Commissioner of the Northern Division, has taken of the state of plague in Lower Damaun has sorely disappointed the people.

It is virtually admitted that though the plague has not entirely disappeared, yet it is no more in an epidemic form. A few sporadic cases occur, as they occur for a considerable time in every place that has been visited by plague, and that we in Damaun think is hardly a sufficient justification to continue the cordon.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BURGLARY.

Nagoo Balloo, a landed proprietor, residing at the Eleventh Street, Kamatipura, reported to the police, at 11 a.m., on the 8th instant, that, on Monday, the 5th idem, he locked up his house and went to Wageri, near Narel. He returned to Bombay two days after, left a bag in the front room of his house, and without opening any other rooms of the house, locked the front room and again left for Wageri. He returned to Bombay about half-past 9 o'clock on the following morning, and opened the locks on the doors of the several rooms, which were intact, but on entering them, discovered that some burglars had been busy at work during his absence. On examining the rooms, the complainant found a large hole, about two feet square, made in the back wall of the loft, four cupboards broken open, their contents strewn all about the floor, and a large amount of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the approximate value of Rs. 6,900, stolen. The complainant was then not in a position to state the exact value of the goods stolen, as the members of his family were out of Bombay, and the bulk of the property belonged to four other persons, who had pledged the same with him for large sums of money. The complainant's family arrived in Bombay on Friday, and after making further inquiries as to the stolen goods the complainant submitted a revised value of the property at Rs. 9,588-8-0, and for which he signed the complaint. On Wednesday, the 7th instant, that is, a day previous to the above theft being reported, the C Division police arrested three persons with goods, of the value of Rs. 5,393-8-0, which were subsequently identified by complainant as a part of the stolen property. The circumstances which led to the arrest of the three accused and the recovery of the property are somewhat peculiar. It appears that on Wednesday morning, one Narayen Tribhovan, residing at Coombharwada, had his attention drawn to the three accused, accompanied by a coolie, with a box, entering an empty room in front of his own in the same chawl in which he lives. The conduct of the accused appearing somewhat suspicious, Narayen went and informed the police. On the police going to the place along with the informant, the three men were found to have left, locking the door of the room. A vigilant watch was kept over the place, but as the men did not turn up in the evening, the police, in the presence of the punch, forced open the door of the room and on examining the place, found in a box gold and silver ornaments, of the approximate value of Rs. 6,000. About 8 o'clock, the same evening, one of the accused was arrested by the police, and was identified by the informant as one of the three men seen by him entering the room that morning. The two other men were arrested on the following morning, when they returned to the room to take away the box with the property. The three accused persons were, on Saturday, charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of the above property. The case was remanded.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Reference of the Bombay Branch of the above Company was held in Graham's Buildings on the 8th instant under the Presidency of Mr. J. F. N. Graham. Among others the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. T. J. Bennett, F. Noel Paton, Dr. J. W. Field, Messrs. E. H. Elsworthy, Shamrao Vithal, Damoderdas Tapidas, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, P. G. Irvine, C. A., for Mr. Alexander Ferguson, C. A., auditor of the Bombay Branch, Dr. D. A. Turkhud, and Mr. H. E. Harrington.

The Chairman, on rising, said:—Gentlemen,—It seems but a very short time since last I had the great pleasure of meeting you all in this room, and discussing the affairs of the London and Lancashire Assurance Company with you. But a year has gone, a year bristling with events of tragic importance, a year that will never be forgotten in India, and least of all by those of us who have spent it in Bombay. Famine around us, plague in the midst of us, earthquake, and rioting in the great sister City, and last but not least the cruel, but I trust shortlived, success that has attended the assassin's hand, have all combined to make the last twelve months memorable in the annals of this country and bring them up to the standard of a history, which is second to none in its turned down pages of momentous incident. Naturally to the Managing Directors of a Life Assurance business the devastations of the plague have formed a subject of the keenest anxiety, and they have watched with the deepest sympathy the havoc made in so many family circles, the dislocation of the splendid trade of the port, and the reduction of this magnificent City, the second in the Empire, almost to despair. After the most careful consideration your directors decided not to canvas for business in the plague-stricken districts—a decision, which I am sure you will all agree with me, was the only wise one under the circumstances, having in view the welfare of the Company, and the interests of the long list of policy-holders, to each one of whom the progress of the business on sound lines is a matter of the greatest importance. No doubt the financial strength of the company might have emboldened us to a fixed policy of seeking out and accepting good lives at ordinary rates, irrespective of the proximity of a raging epidememic; but I see no reason that because a Company can stand losses that these losses should not be avoided if possible, and a carefully-considered policy of caution is more likely to commend itself to the insuring public than one which, ignoring special circumstances, proceeds as usual under full sail, and pats itself on the back for its so-called broad principles. As a matter of fact the energies of our canvassers have been fully employed in other-directions, and we have been able to keep up a steady flow of business. I may add that the decision of the Directors not to canvas plague districts has not prevented them treating applicants on their merits, and no really good lives in a good position have been refused. It may interest you here if I give you our loss for the epidemic; we have had four claims amounting to the small sum of Rs. 7,000. So much for the plague and its bearing on our business; let us now glance for a moment at the figures Colonel Kingscote put before his shareholders on the 9th April last. I cannot do better than quote his words; you will understands his figures were in sterling, but we have had them reprinted in rupees for our Indian friends.

Sir Nigel Kingscote said:—On the last occasion when we met you it was my pleasing duty to draw attention to the fact that the progress we had made for the period under review exceeded that of any previous year. But during the past year the growth of the business has been such as to make the year 1896 what may be termed a record one in the existence of the Company, and in face, too, of the ever-increasing competition. Taking the various points in the report, I have to refer to the new business of the year, which consists of 2,742 policies issued for Rs. 1,58,50,446, and a New premium income of Rs. 6,62,3[illegible]4, and which is by far the largest amount yet done by the Company in any one year. These figures show an increase over the previous year of Rs. 19,30,878 in sums assured and of Rs. 1,23,751 in premiums. The total premium income has now reached Rs. 40,31,597, or after re-assurances are deducted Rs. 39,09,890, the increase over the previous year being Rs. 3,90,855. This exceeds by Rs. 2,03,000 the increase of the previous year, and I think that indicates that the business is well kept up and maintained with the Company. The death claims are for the fourth year running considerably under the expectancy, and less by nearly Rs. 64,000 than those of the previous year. For the four years of the quinquennium the death claims are Rs. 11,83,400 less than the expectancy shown by the tables. I need scarcely add that this has a most favourable and beneficial effect on the financial position of the Company. I come now to the funds and rate of interest. In the first place, the addition to the funds for the year, after all payments including the dividend and bonus to the shareholders, has been Rs. 17,57,021, equivalent to 45 per cent. of the net premium income. The total funds, which have been increased during the four years, now stand at Rs. 2,07,07,563. The interest and dividends on the invested and uninvested funds average for the past year 4·10 per cent., slightly over that for the previous year. Before leaving this part of my statement, I think you will be glad to hear that the investments stood on December 31 last at something like Rs. 3,93,387 increase in value over the the cost price at which they stand in the books, and this sum is in addition to Rs. 1,78,812 at credit of the investment reserve account. I have specially referred in, perhaps, rather more detail than usual to these several important points, bearing in mind the paragraph in the report which states that at the end of the present year an actuarial valuation will be made, and I cannot but feel that, with so many promising features and the satisfactory opening months of the present year, we may have a good report and valuation statement to make in 1898. I have frequently observed on these occassions how much the Company is indebted to the staff of branch Managers and Agents at the various important centres at Home, as well as in Canada, India, and South Africa, and I feel sure we can confidently look to them to make the concluding year of of the present quinquennium even excel the results of the past year." Gentlemen, I think you will join me in congratulating the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company on a record year, in which the three great factors, which go to insure prosperity in an assurance office are combined, I mean, increase of business, low rate of expenditure, and low rate of mortality. The first two go hand-in-hand, and each one of you here, each policy-holder in the Company, can contribute his iota towards the increase of the business, the reduction of the expense ratio, and the consequent increase in value of his interest in it, by bringing his friends forward and adding their names to the already formidable list of policy-holders, Gentlemen, the death-rate is in other hands, but, in conclusion, I ask you to join me in wishing "Long life and prosperity" to each policy-holder in the London and Lancashire Assurance Company, and if our wish is granted, it goes without saying that the low rate of mortality will exceed our most sangnine expectations. In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to tender you, gentlemen of the Board of Reference, the thanks of the Head Office for your efforts on behalf of the Company and your presence here to-day, for which I propose a vote of thanks be formally tendered to you.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Elsworthy, was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal, in returning thanks, said:—As a member of your Board of Reference I beg to return my cordial thanks for the appreciative language in which you have spoken of the countenance you have derived from that Board. I fully sympathise with you in the sentiments which you have given expression to on the several unhappy events through which we have recently passed. To pass on to the subject before the meeting. The change which has come over life in India has opened a wide field for life assurance business, and last year when we met in this room, I took occasion, sir, to express gratification at the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company having established a Branch Office here under the management of the firm of which you are so worthy a representative. True, the Head Office of the Company is in London far away from Bombay. But the fact that it has chosen for its Agents a firm of such established reputation as Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., ought to inspire the fullest confidence among those who intend to insure their lives. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman of your Board of Directors at home in the remarks which he made when presenting the report for 1896 has referred to the large amount of business done in that year. The results of the year's working fully justified him in saying that the year 1896 may be termed a record one in the existence of the Company. Comparisons are, it is said, odious, and my experience is that they are not unfrequently productive of a wholesome effect. When compared with other life assurance companies working in India, I find that the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company has done in the year 1896 more than double the business which the most successful of them has done during the same period. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to observe, sir, that the Board has given you your due share of the credit which the management is entitled to for such prosperous results. Wishing you continued success I again thank you for the kind terms in which you have spoken of your Board of Reference.

Mr. Noel-Paton, in proposing a vote of thanks to the medical advisers of the Company in Bombay and up-country, said:—This year I again have the pleasure of proposing a vote of thanks to the medical officers of the Company; but it is not an unmixed blessing to have to speak to the same vote on two successive years. Of course if one has a bad case to defend, it is sometimes an advantage to have been over the ground before, and to know what can be made of it. But the advocate of the medical profession as a rule has an easy task to perform, and under such conditions memory seems to concern itself not so much with prompting one as to the things that ought to be said as with warning one of the things that have been already said. But the man who desires to speak common sense more than once on this subject is obliged to repeat himself; for the conditions affecting the work of the physician in the world of insurance do not change much from year to year. Unfortunately, as I have already said, repetition, however true, is often trite; and in this age of much speaking and much writing it would seem that the surest means of being interesting and entertaining is to be as little edifying as possible, and to secure novelty by talking a kind of nonsense which at best gives a caricature presentment of the truth. But my case needs no such specious aids, and if my statement of it lacks imagination it cannot fail of cordiality. For after all there is a good deal to be said for doctors; and though here again I am quite conscious of repeating what I said last year the work of an insurance doctor demands quite exceptional qualities of independence and judgment. A man might be an excellent practitioner with the best of "bed-side manners" and with all the pharmacopœa at his finger ends; and still be quite unable to apply his medical knowledge in its bearings on actuarial formulæ. The insurance Company, whose medical advisers perform their functions of discrimination with the thoroughness and efficiency evidenced by the results shown by this Company in the past year, possesses the first essential of sound business. The report before us, and especially the low scale of mortality shown, demonstrates the great ability displayed by our Medical Officers, and as the Company is by so much the stronger, I ask you to accord a most sincere vote of thanks to them.

Dr. J. W. Field, the Chief Medical Adviser to the Branch, replied as follows:—After listening to the speech of Mr. Paton, I feel there is nothing for me to add as regards the duties of an Assurance Doctor. Allow me to thank you on behalf of my professional brethren and myself for the kind remarks that have been made; also for your vote of confidence. As in the past, so in the future, will our best energies be at the service of your Company.

Mr. T. J. Bennett, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chief Agents, Agents, and Canvassers, said that it was of the greatest advantage to the Company to have as their Chief Agents on this side of India a firm with such influence and world-wide reputation as the old house of W. & A. Graham. The name was a household word in India, and long might it remain so. He had been on the Board sufficiently long to testify to the ability and unremitting attention which the Chief Agents applied to furthering the interests of the Company. This was seen in Mr. Robert Campbell's time, and it was equally evident under his energetic successor, Mr. Fred. Graham, and work such as theirs claimed the cordial appreciation of all who were interested in the Company. With the vote of thanks which he invited the meeting to accord to the Chief Agents they ought to associate an acknowledgment of the persevering labours of the Agents and Canvassers. They, like most of us, had had to work very much against the collar in recent times; they had, as the members of the Board were aware, done excellently under trying circumstances, and they would be encouraged in their future work by knowing that their exertions were appreciated at headquarters.

Mr. H. E. Harrington briefly replied in the following terms:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the General Agents, Agents, and Canvassers of the Bombay Branch, I beg to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have received the vote of thanks so kindly proposed by Mr. Bennett. On the occasion of our last annual meeting Mr. Nigel Paton, in replying to this motion, closed his remarks by expressing the belief that when we met again, it would be to lay before you an even better report than last year, and it is with no little gratification, therefore, that we can point you to the result attained and claim to have accomplished what we then in a way promised to perform. In the face of keen competition the Company has moved steadily forward and made satisfactory progress. Our Agents and Canvassers have worked heartily and zealously in the interest of the Company, and I am sure your expression of approval on their work will be wrrmly appreciated by them, and will stimulate them to still greater efforts in the future.

Dr. D. A. Turkhud said he had much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair. This being seconded by Mr. P. G. Irvine, C.A., the meeting then terminated.

THE MOHAMEDAN RIOTS.

TALLAH MOSQUE DISMANTLED.

Shortly after 4·0 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday a telephonic message reached the Lall Bazar Police Office that Hemut Khan, with the assistance of several coolies, had proceeded to Tallah, and levelled to the ground whatever pucca structure had remained of the so-called mosque on the disputed ground. The original cause of the trouble has now, therefore, practically ceased to exist, although the restoration of order does not necessarily follow.

The guard at Tallah, furnished by the police and the Munster Fusiliers, has not yet been withdrawn. The panic that had been caused within the past few days has all but ceased, and the latest report to hand shows that all is quiet everywhere, and no disturbance of any kind is apprehended. The European and Native police, however, continued their police duty in the affected parts of the town last night.

WEDNESDAYS DISPOSAL OF TROOPS.

Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, on hearing on Tuesday afternoon that about 2,000 of the Mohamedan mill hands from the mills between Kanknara and Samnagar had struck work and were on their march to Calcutta, at once communicated with the military authorities at Fort William. Colonel E. P. Wilford, commanding the Garrison, and Captain Wake, Station Staff Officer, with Mr. James, proceeded to Belvedere where they laid their proposals of operations before the Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. Mr. C. C. Stevens having approved of what the military intended doing in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police, the three officers returned to the Fort, and the necessary orders were issued to the troops. Before, however, despatching the troops, Colonel Wilford wired to the Officer Commanding at Barrackpur to block the road to Calcutta. This done the following troops were despatched for duty to the various centres mentioned below:—100 men of the 18th Bengal Native Infantry from Fort William were ordered to Chinsurah; 100 men to Serampur, and 100 to Howrah. These troops left barracks at 8 p. m. with a full complement of officers, and on reaching the Howrah terminus, Captain Wake, who accompanied them to see them off, noticed that a passenger train was just about to leave for Chinsurah and Serampur. He had the train detained, and saw the men leave for their destinations. On returning to Fort William, he carried out the further instructions of the Officer Commanding the District by sending 50 men of the 5th Bengal Infantry to guard the Army Clothing Factory at Alipur, and 200 men of the 5th Bengal Infantry and 50 of the Bengal Cavalry to hold themselves in readiness at Alipur in case their services were needed. At daybreak yesterday, Captain Wake with Sub-Lieutenants Blaker and Edwards, of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, in charge of 40 men of the Navals manning a Nordenfeldt gun and escorted by a company of the Glosters, proceeded on Messrs. Kilburn and Company's launch, The Flash, up the river, and on arrival at Barrackpur found everything quiet. A crowd of mill hands on strike were turned back by the Barrackpur troops, the Field Battery and the 8th Madras Infantry, beyond Ishapur, and all the roads to Calcutta were guarded and will be guarded till orders are issued to the contrary. All the mill hands were at work yesterday morning, as usual. It is officially reported that only one European Assistant at the mills at Kanknara was slightly hurt. Yesterday the following order was issued for the movement of troops already sent out, viz., 50 men of the 18th Bengal Native Infantry to march from Chinsurah to Kanknara; 50 of the 8th Madras Infantry from Barrackpur to Khurdah; and 50 of the 8th Madras Infantry from Barrackpur to Samnagar. The Naval Volunteers with Captain Wake and others returned to Calcutta yesterday afternoon. Up to date not a single soldier, European or Native, employed in the riots at Calcutta or outside of it, has fired a single bullet or fixed a single bayonet on the rioters.

ALARM SIGNALS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lackerstein, commanding the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has issued an order containing particulars as to the alarm signals, in obedience to which Volunteers are to fall in, the places at which they are to rendevous, and the general procedure to be observed.

CONFERENCE OF MOHAMEDAN LEADERS.

A conference was held at the instance of the Hon. Prince Md. Bukhtyar Shah at Mr. Abool Hasan Khan's residence yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to prevent a further Mohamedan outbreak in different parts of the town in connection with the so-called mosque at Tallah. There were present, among others, the Hon. Prince Md. Bukhtyar Shah, Nawab Ahmed Hasan Khan, Mr. Abool Hasan Khan, Moulvie Budrudin Hyder, Khan Bahadur, and Dr. Ayetullah, M. B. It was resolved that the *imam* (the man who leads the prayer) at every mosque in Calcutta and Suburb be requested to address the audience at the end of each prayer which takes place five times a day, pointing out that the place at Tallah, which is the subject of the dispute, can hardly be designated a mosque inasmuch as the land is not the property of the Mohamedans and has not been endowed for the purpose, nor could the structure thereon, having regard to the ways and means adopted for its construction, be considered a part or parcel of a mosque, and that it was much to be deplored that there should be resistance offered to constituted legal authority. The Mohamedan law, as laid down by the prophet, does not justify such undue interference with another's property, and it is the duty of those who are in a position to properly interpret the Mohamedan Law to instil into the minds of the Mohamedan multitude that the line of action adopted by those who regard what has happened as a grievance is a palpable mistake, that the Mohamedans as a body should submit loyally to the orders of the constituted authorities of the land, and behave as peaceful citizens as they are in duty bound to do having regard to the laws of God and men.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FAMINE IN A PART OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the failure of the rains last year made it evident that the pinch of scarcity would be felt in many parts of this Presidency, I was naturally anxious to know how matters stood in the districts of Thana and Colaba, which are nearest to us. Finding that the crops in the those parts had risen from two to eight annas, I humbly submitted to the Abkari Commissioner the advisability of inaugurating a scheme for fostering the toddy industry there, a step which had the double advantage of alleviating the distress and of bringing in some revenue to Government. This suggestion was not only not acted up to, but I was submitted to such a deal of annoyance for having made it that I had to represent matters directly to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. My letter and His Excellency's answer when the time would come I propose to place the whole correspondence before the public to enable it to judge how jealously some things are managed during His Excellency's *regime*. I have said that I proposed certain remedies to alleviate the anticipated distress in Thana and Colaba and Government gave no heed to them. I find now that the worst that I feared has actually happened, and that large numbers of the agricultural population, their cattle and poor forest tribes, are perishing every week, although the Weekly Government Reports are "silent as the grave" about them. To show that I am not speaking without book, I will only quote a letter which I have just received of the 1st instant from a village in the Oomergaum Zillah:—"I am exceedingly sorry," my correspondent says, "to inform you that we have not had a drop of rain during the last twenty-two days, and that the heat is so intense that the leaves and even the branches of large trees have dried up. The sky is clouded during the day, and the stars make their appearance in the night, a combination which, according to an old Gujarati verse, is interpreted by the weather-wise as the sure sign of a coming famine. On the first burst of the monsoon last month, the peasants, with great difficulty, got from the sowcars a quantity of grain for seed, upon promise of returning it three-fold. But the subsequent disappearance of the rains, and the consequent failure of the seed, have made their distress and despair almost indescribable. The poor people having nothing to eat, first kept body and soul together by going out into the fields, digging up a species of bitter yam (a specie of this yam I had shown to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* at the Mhowra Bill time), but the stock of even that miserable substitute for bread has been now exhausted. The sowcars will not lend any more grain for seed, and the gruel which was hitherto given gratis to the poor by sowcars has been also stopped. Water also has become scarce, and the net result of all this is that numbers of people are perishing by starvation, and those who are still left alive have become so debilitated that they are not likely to last long. The prices of the fodder and hay also have risen so high that what used to be obtained in ordinary times for an anna and a-half, cannot be had now for a rupee. No wonder the cattle have become too weak even to go to water. If things go on thus for a fortnight more, I am afraid numberless people will die of sheer starvation. The prices of food-stuffs are as follows:—

Re. 1 2 a fara of rice in the husk.	Re. 1 1 a fara of kodra.
Rs 2 12 " gram.	" 4 4 " pulse.
" 2 0 " nagli.	

I may add that a *fara* of Oomergaum is equivalent to *2-5ths of a Bombay fara*.

I will leave my readers to make their own comments on the facts disclosed in this letter. A retired Parsi Deputy Collector, Adurjee Jivanjee, who was residing some months ago at Jahanbordi Sanitarium writes to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that "People in Bombay who have visited the Jahanbordi Sanitarium know the pitiful condition of the Varlis and other tribes even in fairly good seasons. They barely get enough to eat in good times, and in the severe scarcity now prevailing their condition is unspeakable. A family of four or five has got to live as best it can on an anna or one and a-half obtained by the sale of head-loads of firewood. By the charity of some Parsi visitors from Bombay a free kitchen has been opened, at which gruel made of nagli is distributed gratis to from 500 to 600 men, women, and children every day. But subscriptions are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers. Sir Dinsha Petit of Bombay has subscribed Rs. 500 and Bai Dinbai Petit has also subcribed Rs. 1,000 at the request of the Mamlutdar of Dehnu, who has devoted the major portion of it in distributing food-grains to the needy and poor, and has also sent grain worth about Rs. 100 to Jahanbodi for free distribution to famine-stricken people there. Further assistance from charitable gentlemen and ladies is urgently required. What aggravates the situation is that no rain has fallen yet though it is long overdue, and prices are rising. Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta of Bombay has been assiduously working in providing relief, and will be glad to receive any subscriptions. A similar movement has been set on foot for erecting free kitchens at Nargole and neighbouring villages by Sir Dinshaw Petit's own expenses.—Yours, &c.,

P. B. DANTRA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Contributions from the ablest men of England on the sixty years' reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India have been made to eminent papers in India as well as at Home. But I may be permitted to contribute my poor quota on the subject of "British Government in India." My attempt is feeble, but frank and honest. I shall certainly not be able to do sufficient justice to it owing to sufficient room being not available in your columns.

The wave of Western civilization during the last sixty years of the Nineteenth Century has gradually swept away the accumulated rubbish of ages of Hindu ignorance. The advent of the Mahomedans, eight hundred years ago, did a good deal of havoc to advancement of Natives of this country. Whatever improvement in the direction of letters, science, art, etc., effected by Indians was upset by the Moghul dynasty. Ancient habits of literary, scientific, artistic, and industrial pursuits were supplanted by those of indolence and luxury. Literary wares—were not much—or even I may say not at all in request then. Literary mart was entirely closed. Liberty of speech, and security of life and property were terms out of vogue then. Even during the short-lived and boasted time of the famous Shivajee no material good was done towards the cause of education except perhaps the establishment of a Sanskrit College at Poona and the building of that city, and feeding a lot of Brahmins at Poona.

Lo and behold with wide open eyes what the Britons have done during the space of a half-century. Misrule and its evil attendant causes have been entirely eradicated. The backward classes have been brought out of the den of darkness, and some of them occupy seats of office under the British Government. Thinking powers have been fully exercised by all, irrespective of caste or creed. Unity is being brought into a focus, and its outcome is "The National Congress" as well as "The Social Conference." It took many centuries for Britons to be what they are, whereas the Indians have made rapid strides within an incredible time. Because the fruit of British civilization, a civilization which even cost at one time the crowned head of Charles I, was easily available by natives without much labour and time. The gifts of local-self government, of free liberty of speech to vernacular newspapers, of seats in the local and Viceregal Councils, etc, etc., were generously distributed to natives, who are still discontented for what they have not. Many Indian youths have been admitted into the noble ranks of "Indian Civil as well as Medical Services" after undergoing the competitive tests and examinations in London. Notwithstanding these benefits the natives are still demanding an entire share of government. How ridiculous and stupid. Nay even ungrateful it is for natives not to stop in their gluttonous demands! The more they get, the more they demand, without restriction and limit. It is but just in my humble opinion, that the clamorous and over-reaching demands of the natives should be so checked as to bring them to their sense of duty and of self-importance. In letting loose the tongue of native press, seditious and disloyal matters are promulgated and read by all mischief-makers. Stop it immediately.—Yours, &c.,

LOYAL HEART.

DIAMOND JUBILEE AT DAPOLI.

THE retired Soobha of Gwalior, Wamanrao Tatya Sahib Barve, gave a large entertainment as a token of loyalty on Tuesday evening, the 22nd ult., at his splendid residence at Jalgaon, at his own expense, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. the Queen-Empress of India. The grand reception hall was tastefully decorated and was crowded with guests, amongst whom were the Mamledar Sahib, Rev. Mr. Gadney, Miss Ballard and Miss Chislett, of the S. P. G. Mission, and the rich bankers, school masters, pleaders, &c., of the town. A select course of English and Native music was gone through and speeches were delivered by Rao Sahib V. Barve and others, setting forth the many benefits which India had received from the long and happy reign of the Queen-Empress. During the course of the entertainment guns were fired, and in the morning of the 22nd ult. alms were freely distributed by the Soobha Sahib to the poor and the needy of the town. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The distribution of attar, pan-sopari, and flowers brought the proceedings to a conclusion. Every guest was also given a grafted mango, as he left the hall. Hearty cheers were repeatedly given for the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. Sweetmeats were given to the children of the labourers. The entertainment was finally concluded by prayers to the Almighty to grant long life to the Queen-Empress, during whose happy reign India has enjoyed peace and prosperity.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGALDAS, J.P.

A COMMITTEE consisting of Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar (chairman), Messrs. Shantaram Jagonnath, S. G. Velinkar, Bhaskar Shivram, and Shrikishna Vasudev, invited a few gentlemen at the Cosmopolitan Club, on Friday evening, when an address was presented on behalf of the residents of the Girgaum District at the hands of General Gatacre, to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, J.P., for making house-to-house inspection in that District with due regard to the religious feelings, habits, and customs of the people on whose minds he had made a very favourable impression.

About a hundred gentlemen were present, and General Gatacre presided; among those present being the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr. Waters, Professor O. V. Muller, Major Cahusac, &c.

In requesting the General to formally hand over the address to Mr. Tribhowandas, Mr. Chichgar praised the manner in which Mr. Tribhowandas discharged his onerous and delicate duties by showing due regard to the feelings of the people and the entire absence of overzeal and imperiousness on his part while making house-to-house visitation. He also reminded those present of the good work done by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy. He highly commended the most valuable service rendered to the city by the General during the plague.

General Gatacre, in presenting the address to Mr. Tribhowandas, made a few remarks. He praised the good work done by the late Sir Mungaldas and his benevolence, and said that Mr. Tribhowandas coming as he did from a high family discharged his duty in a very commendable manner during the plague. The General informed the audience that he had sent in the names of several gentlemen to the Government stating that they had rendered valuable services to the city during the plague. Most of them were rewarded by the Government and honoured with titles, and he hoped in a few days the rest would also receive their due. Thanking Mr. Chichgar for the kind words said of him, the General observed that he was not going Home with a view to pass his life in peace and quietude; to rise in the world a soldier needed to travel and to take part in battles, fighting, and similar sports and recreation. (Laughter.) He did not expect to pass the rest of his life in peace, though there was no enemy to face at present. He wished a long and prosperous life to Mr. Tribhowandas, but hoped that he would not get a similar opportunity in future to display his tact and judgment in dealing with the masses.

The following address was then presented to Mr. Tribhowandas:—

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of Girgaum, living in that portion of the district lying between the Churni-road on the East, Girgaum Back Road on the North, the Kennedy Bridge on the West, and the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road on the South, do hereby beg to record our deep sense of gratitude for, and hearty appreciation of the services which you have been good enough to render voluntarily in our interests at the instance of Government by undertaking in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace the house-to-house visitation in our locality in co-operation with the late lamented Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh—also a Justice of the Peace—who too, occasionally performed similar duties with you. We deeply mourn his loss, and regret that having been so suddenly snatched away by the cruel hand of death, he is not here amongst us to-day to share this our humble tribute with you. We really admire your prompt compliance with the call of duty made by Government on all the Justices of the Peace of this city at a time when plague was making a sad havoc here, especially when we consider that you had enough of temptations and opportunities to stay away from Bombay. The manner in which you have discharged the onerous and delicate duties by showing due regard to the religious feelings, habits and customs of the people, have made a very favourable impression on our minds; and the entire absence of overzeal and imperiousness on your part in conducting the work of house-to-house visitation has endeared you to us all. Your amiable nature, your suavity of manners, your conciliatory way of making enquiries at your daily visitations, and above all, your readiness to listen with a sympathetic ear to the grievances of the people, have actuated us to give you this public tribute of our esteem. In conclusion, we devoutly wish you a bright future as a prominent citizen of Bombay, and pray that you may be spared long enough to be useful to the public.

Mr. Tribhowandas, replying to the address, said:—

General Gatacre, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I heartily thank you for the honour you have all done me to-day. Without your sympathy and co-operation I could not have succeeded in achieving one-tenth part of the good, as you say, I have been able to achieve in performing the duties of house-to-house visitation in a manner satisfactory to yourself and the Plague Committee without giving anybody cause for grievance or wounding religious susceptibilities. Your kind welcome, your readiness to take me over the houses in your company every morning served to relieve much of the unpleasantness and the irksomeness of a rather delicate task necessitated only by a dire calamity and in the rapid removal of which the welfare of every one of us was centered. It was a task self-imposed at the desire of the Government at a great risk of life and at a time when I kept very indifferent health. But Bombay and its Government have had great claims on our family. It is the city of our adoption for the last 300 years and adopted at the request of the East India Company, the then Government. Since then it has been doing its duty towards the Government and the people. Bombay thus having manifold claims on my heart I could not shake myself free from it at a time it was passing through a trying ordeal. By God's grace our city is now free from pestilence and we are thankful to the Government officials for the promptitude, zeal and energy with which they worked to save our lives, and it shall be a matter of great satisfaction to me to learn that my report already submitted to the authorities will be of some use in the making of a new Bombay. We now stand to-day free from plague and in ejoyment of that health and safety of life we enjoyed before the visitation. And to whom are we beholden for all that? Gentlemen, you all know we have our redeemer under the same roof we are sitting and like a guardian angel presiding over us; and I sincerely wish we had all met here to do honour to him whom honour is due. Our worthy chairman has proved the benefactor of mankind, and we do not know how many thousands of us owe our lives to this "statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute" who has proved his title to as efficient work in administration as in war. To him both seem to come equally easy, be it war against nature or war against man. Thus at least for once in the case of General Gatacre we can justly say that "arms with arts contending has proved victor of the day." But, Gentlemen, we are all wise after the event. We have seen the good effected and after it are vociferous in our shouts of applause. But to discover these qualities beforehand requires a rare power of discrimination and foresight and these are possessed in an eminent degree by our energetic and worthily popular Governor, Lord Sandhurst, as is proved by the result; especially when we remember that the General's appointment was in the face of strong opposition from many quarters. We all congratulate General Gatacre upon the success that has attended his onerous duties, more dangerous than those of the field, for while the enemy there is standing face-to-face, here you have had to contend with a lurking foe. I say we all wish that a long life of activity and broader and more enduring approaches to fame may yet be reserved for him. There is one part of your address, gentlemen, to which I have not yet alluded, viz., the regret we all feel and to which you have referred in the address at the untimely death of Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh. He and others that have fallen at their posts while doing duty have proved their title to be enrolled among the glorious dead. And though "no storied urn or animated bust" relate the tale of their unflinching zeal to duty, yet the good they did remains and will remain for ever. Let us drown our regret with a hope that those philanthropists whom we "call the dead are breathers of an ampler day for ever nobler ends." Gentlemen, let me once more thank you all for your kind feelings which you, independent gentlemen, with no interest to serve and moved only by brotherly regard (and that enhances the value of the address) have met here to-day to testify. And this I assure you has touched my heart more than I could express. Nor must I forget to thank my soldier friend who has so far gone out of his way as to preside on an occasion as this. His plague labours are over; and from the shores of his native home where he soon goes on a higher appointment, he may smile on his perfected work. Whether far or near, separated from us by sea or street, I hope the good General will continue to take the same interest in the welfare of the town and the townsmen to which he has given a new lease of life. We need hardly assure General Gatacre that we will await with anxious eyes for the opportunity to greet him once more to Indian shores on a higher post. In the meanwhile our hearts shall be with him wherever he may be and this the tribute of our gratitude—

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

On the motion of Mr. S. G. Velinker, a vote of thanks was passed amidst cheers to General Gatacre, who was garlanded with floral wreaths at the conclusion of the meeting.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 10.

10 p.m.	80·8

SUNDAY.—JULY 11.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	79·5
6 p.m.	81·6

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and p eas ntly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrer., Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A REPEAL BILL INTRODUCED.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill repealing the Cantonments Act of 1895 and amending the Cantonments Act of 1889.

The Bill consisted of three clauses only. The first was purely formal. The second clause proposed to repeal Act V of 1895, which imposed restrictions on the rule-making power conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889. The removal of these restrictions would restore to the Governor-General in Council the power to make rules to check the spread of venereal diseases in cantonments and give him the same powers in respect of venereal diseases that he has in the case of other contagious and infectious disorders. The third clause merely extended to medical and other officers the same protection in the performance of their duties as is already given to cantonment authorities and Commanding Officers.

Mr. Chalmers said: "I may deal very briefly with the third clause. It corrects what was probably a drafting slip in the Act of 1889. It will be in the recollection of hon'ble members that we published for criticism last year a draft code of cantonment rules. These rules contain a large body of sanitary and other regulations for the good government of cantonments. Medical and other officers will have numerous duties to perform under these rules, and it is obviously fair that in the performance of those duties they should have the like protection as is already accorded to cantonment authorities and Commanding Officers. The second clause deals with much more controversial matter. For some years past we have pursued a policy of ignoring the existence of venereal diseases, and the Act of 1895 binds us to ignore them. The result of that policy has been disastrous. By the operation of these fell diseases large numbers of our soldiers are rendered unfit for service, their constitutions are permanently undermined, and many lives are lost. I will not refer to the terrible facts and figures disclosed by the report of Lord Onslow's Committee. My hon'ble colleagues who represent the army will do that if necessary. Those facts and figures imperatively call upon us to take immediate action, and this course is endorsed by the most weighty opinions that we can have on a question of this kind. I refer to the unanimous reports of the Royal College of Physicians in England and the Royal College of Surgeons. If those reports have not already been made public I trust they will be published at once. I will quote only a short extract from the report of the Royal College of Physicians. It says: About 13,000 soldiers return to England from India every year, and of these in 1894 over 60 per cent. had suffered from some form of venereal disease." These figures are quoted as showing more forcibly than words can the risk of contamination not only to the present population of this country, but also to its future generations. Of these men a number die, or remaining invalids are more or less incapacitated from earning their own livelihood, and thus become a burden on the rates. It is unnecessary now to indicate the measures we propose to take for diminishing the spread of venereal disease and mitigating its effects. Those measures are not germane to the present motion. The object of the present Bill is merely to untie our hands. We take energetic steps to diminish the spread of small-pox, cholera, and typhoid fever, and we now propose to arm ourselves with like powers to deal with venereal diseases, the most terrible of all contagious diseases in their results. The fact that we take these powers does not imply a reversion to the measures which were discontinued in 1889. Speaking for myself, I should be very loth to be a party to re-introducing the compulsory examination of prostitutes. By compulsory examinatoin I mean examination under physical compulsion or under compulsion of the criminal law. But apart from compulsory examination I think it is our duty to take every means within our reach to diminish and combat this horrible disease. In selecting those means we must be guided, as in the case of any other disease, by the best expert advice we can get. When we have adopted certain measures we must carefully watch and test the effect of those measures, and if necessary we must modify them hereafter so as to make them more effective.

"I am well aware that in attempting to solve this pressing problem we shall, in England, at any rate, rouse a certain amount of opposition. Many of those who will oppose our policy will be people for whose characters we have the highest respect, and whose opposition will be founded on the highest and best of motives. It is due to our respect for their characters and motives to state explicitly the reasons which justify the changed attitude we are now taking. As regards the reasons which weigh with him each man of course must speak for himself. There are several reasons for varying weight which appear to me to justify our proposed line of action, but they all point to the same conclusion. In the first place, it is our paramount duty to maintain our Army in a maximum state of efficiency. If we allow large numbers of our soldiers to be rendered inefficient through preventible causes we fail in that duty. The cost of the Indian Army falls on the people of India, and as trustees for the interests of that people it is our duty to see that so far as the matter is in our power they are not taxed for the maintenance of soldiers who are not fit to fight.

"Another reason which weighs strongly with me depends on the nature of the disease itself. Constitutional disease not only affects the man himself but is a potent source of danger to others. We are dealing with short service troops. Many men go home before they are cured, and are absorbed into the civil population. They marry and communicate the disease to perfectly innocent women: their children inherit the taint, and unborn generations will suffer if we neglect to take all precautions within our power. Any one who is familiar with a children's hospital in any of our big towns at home will appreciate my meaning. What right have we, by our neglect, to inflict such evils on these innocent sufferers? But the evil does not stop there. The prevalence of this class of disease largely increases the risk run by our doctors. We have had two sad cases of this lately. Hospital nurses who devote their lives to the care of the sick incur precisely the same risk. Surely we ought to do our utmost to protect them from unnecessary danger. Then again the unfortunate women who communicate disease to our soldiers ought not to be debarred from skilled medical treatment. The cure of this disease essentially depends on early treatment. If they are left to themselves they will not seek medical aid until it is too late. I have seen women brought into the civil hospital in Gibraltar dying from the disease who had carried on their trade until the night before their admission to the wards.

"There is another reason that I only wish to allude to, but nevertheless I feel its force. I believe, in this question, we have no choice between good and evil. Of two evils we can only choose the lessor one. It may be said that we could wholly exclude all women from cantonments. I don't think this would be possible, but if it were I think it would only lead to more horrible forms of vice. Anything is better than that. It will be said too that in our endeavours to mitigate the prevalence and effect of venereal diseases we are giving encouragement to vice. I think the experience of the last few years conclusively negatives this argument. There might be something in the argument if we were dealing with a body of middle-aged men who had received a scientific education, but we are dealing with a large body of young, unmarried soldierss. We have found by experience that the risk they run in no wise overcomes the temptation to which their position exposes them. If risk is no deterrent this argument fails to the ground. For these reasons, my Lord, I ask leave to introduce this Bill."

Major-General Sir Edwin Collen said: "The Bill which Mr. Chalmers has moved for leave to introduce is necessary in order to enable the authorities of cantonments to deal with the evil which has greatly affected the officiency of the British Army in India, and to protect officers who will be charged with carrying out the provisions of the cantonment rules framed with the object of reducing, as far as may be possible under the present conditions, the ravages of a disastrous disease. I suppose there is hardly any other subject connected with the welfare of the Army which has been so closely discussed of late. The history of the question is well-known, and I need hardly remind this Council how consistent the Government of India have been in their endeavours throughout that painful history to protect the health of the troops and to save unborn generations from one of the most terrible of all diseases. The report of Lord Onslow's Committee—a report, if I may venture to say so, of a most dispassionate but comprehensive character—has enabled the public at home to convince itself of the existence of a deplorable state of things, and of the strength of the position which the Government of India have always taken up; while in the despatch from the Secretary of State of the 20th March we have a lucid exposition of the policy adopted by her Majesty's Government. Those who oppose the remedial measures which are indicated in that despatch do not deny that some remedial measures are necessary, but they deny that these are the kind of measures which should be undertaken. They tell us that an army of 70,000 men is all but given up to reckless debauchery, and that the rulers of that army do not care about making it moral but that they only care to make it attractive to young men and to enable them to sin in compartive safety. I have been long enough in India to remember the Cantonment Regulations of 1864. These regulations were the outcome of the recommendations made by a Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India, and were framed under the sanction of the Government of Lord Lawrence, a Government which was renowned for its conscientiousness and the strength of its religious convictions. For my part I cannot admit for a moment that Government of that day can be justly charged with encouragement of vice because they deemed it necessary to repress a virulent disease by the strength of regulations. As years went on, however, abuses crept in and practices were introduced which could not and cannot be defended. But in the restoration of the power to make rules to check the spread of venereal disease which the Bill before us, when it becomes law, will give us, and in the rules themselves, there is not to my mind the remotest trace of the abuses which existed under the old system, or of what is called by those who object to the stringent regulation of past days the encouragement of vice.

The accusations which have been made against the army can easily be repelled. I maintain that the soldiers of the present day are not one wit worse than the classes from which they are drawn, in point of morality; that they are better educated more temperature and better behaved; but they are mostly young men and are thus susceptible to influences which beset them in this and, and from which no regulations can wholly guard them—a land where prostitution is not regarded otherwise than as an ordinary condition of life, and where the profession of a prostitute is not looked upon as one of unqualified shame. We have been accused of merely considering the question in its relation to the checking of the disease, and of neglecting the means of improving the moral condition of the soldiers. I do not think that accusation can be persisted in in face of the fact that all the efforts of recent years have been devoted to raising the tone of the Army by giving the soldier education occupation and healthy recreation, and in fostering a great temperance movement. These efforts have been strongly supported by the Commanding and Regimental Officers of the Army, but a man cannot be made absolutely moral, or religious, or capable of the very highest self-control by even the best efforts of the kind or by Acts of the Legislature and by regulations; and if any great change for the better in this respect is to be obtained it must be by raising the standard of purity among the classes from which soldiers are drawn. Let our opponents, those who so unjustly accuse the Army of what they term reckless debauchery, look at home where there is infinite need for an adequate treatment of the subject, and let them answer the question whether the great body of young men in England practise the virtue of continence habitually, and whether they would say that these young men are given up to reckless debauchery because even a large proportion of them sometimes yield to temptation. Those who object to the measures it is deemed necessary to take in India against the spread of a terrible disease will find a great field lying open before them at home in their endeavours to raise the standard of purity.

"Our duty out here seems to be plain enough. It is to do all in our power to conquer the disease, to remove temptation as far as practicable, to apply restrictive measures and restraints where advisable and necessary, and to help the men to practise self-control. I believe the united effort of the chaplains and medical and regimental officers may do a great deal to this end, but when all is said and done we are still confronted by the fact that we have an Army in India which is and must necessarily be composed mainly of unmarried men; that a large proportion consists of very young men, placed in a country where the conditions of life are entirely different from those existing in England, and where prostitution has, as I have said before, no extraordinary stigma of shame attached to it. We believe, then, that it is our paramount duty to maintain the health and efficiency of the Army, that the virtue of continence is not to be attained by allowing the propagation of disease, but that our efforts must be strongly directed to the lessening of a great evil. The principles which are enunciated in the Secretary of State's despatch, the injunctions for the cure of the disease or the removal of the source of danger from cantonments, and the removal of temptation in the shape of solicitation, form the foundation of the measures which will be embodied in the new cantonment rules. It is absolutely incorrect to assert, as I have seen it asserted, that they constitute a return to the old state of things. They merely give the Governor-General in Council the same powers in dealing with venereal disease as exist in the case of other contagious and infectious diseases, dangerous to the health of the community. Our belief is that the dictates of religion and humanity are to restrain the spread of this disastrous disease, and to alleviate the sufferings of the women as well as the men. In the earnest hope that these measures may be worked, as I am sure they will be worked, with sympathetic consideration, and that they may prove of some use in the mitigation of an appalling evil, I welcome the introduction of this Bill."

The Commander-in-Chief said: "The necessity of repealing the Cantonment Act Amendment Act of 1895 and of amending the Cantonment Act of 1889 has become so generally recognised and acknowledged that it seems scarcely necessary to repeat here the proofs of that necessity. But I am unwilling that a measure of such vital importance to the British Army in India should be introduced without some support from the head of that Army. In 1895, owing to the mistaken efforts of certain persons, actuated I believe by the highest motive, but without that grasp of practical considerations which would have prepared them for the disastrous consequences of their own acts, the repeal of all restrictions on the trade of prostitution was forced on the Government of India. From the first those more intimately acquainted with and responsible for the health and efficiency of the Army in India did all in their power to give warning of what the effect of such sanitary neglect would be; but those warnings were disregarded, and it was even contended that such precautions and restrictions as had been imposed in the past had had no practical effect in preventing the spread of venereal disease amongst British soldiers in India. The fallacy of this argument was not long in showing itself. The restriction which the military authorities had previously been able to impose had scarcely been removed before the prevalence of contagious disease in the British army showed a most marked increase; and perhaps an even worse result of the removal of all control was that the principal increase took place in the more virulent form of the disease. The statistics of 1895 are in themselves irrefutable proof of the necessity of stronger legislation. In that year out of 68,331 men in cantonments, the admissions into hospital for venereal diseases were no less than 36,681 or 537·9 per 1,000. Of these cases 22,702 were syphilis. The rate for primary disease has increased 137 per cent. since 1887, and that for secondary disease no less than 188 per cent. in the same period. Secondary syphilis was in 1895 four times more prevalent than it was in 1873. Another proof of the increasing virulence is found in the average duration of the treatment of venereal cases in the hospital, which has risen from 23 days in 1887 to 31½ day in 1895. This increased period of treatment in hospital leads up to another calculation, that which shows the inefficiency that results from venereal disease. I have said the admissions into hospital for venereal disease in 1895 were 36,681. The average duration of treatment in hospital was 31½ days; consequently the loss of duty paid for by the Indian taxpayer was 1,155,451 days. As a proof that these diseases are to a very great extent preventible under efficient rules and regulations, I may here state that while in the British Army in India in 1895 the admissions averaged 533·59 per 1,000, the latest statistics we have of the same class of admissions in the German army show only 26·7 per 1,000.

"I will not impose on the Council the gruesome details of the lamentable results which syphilis is producing amongst young and healthy men who land in India to serve their country as soldiers. The accounts from Netley hospital, which appeared long ago in the *Pioneer* newspaper, put these results in their true and most deplorable aspect, and make up a case for using the means which are available to us for decreasing these horrors, which must appeal to all who are not indifferent to human suffering of the most terrible type, or have not schooled themselves to looking on inactive at the terrible inheritance which is thus beingprepared for thousands of innocent persons yet unborn. Every effort will also be made to warn young soldiers of the consequences of immorality in this country, to point out to them the terrible risks they run, to appeal to their higher moral instincts, and to their pride in their manhood to avoid connections that carry with them grave danger, to warn them that they will return home shattered wrecks unfit alike for military duty or civil life."

The Viceroy said: "I do not wish to prolong the discussion, upon which no one who has the honour of the British Army at heart can enter without a feeling of pain. My hon'ble colleagues have stated the case of the Government of India, and the general situation has been fully set forth in the remarkable debate in the Imperial Parliament, which is already in the hands of everybody all over the world. I will therefore only make two observations. In the first place I should wish to say I take my full share of responsibility for the measures which the Government of India propose to adopt, and of which the Bill which my hon'ble colleague has asked leave to introduce is a part. Whatever we may think of the conduct of incontinent persons, male or female, I cannot think that any one with a scrap of humanity, who appreciates at all the awful consequence not only to the incontinent person but to many innocent and helpless human beings from the ravages of this dire disease, would hesitate to take any measures which are in his power to control and check the progress of a disease so insidious, so terrible and so far-reaching. So far as this part of the subject is concerned, I regard it as one more of those steps in the progress of sanitary regulation of which this age has seen so many.

"I think that on the score of morality my position is equally clear. I have already ventured on another occasion to take up the challenge of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and I say again that in my opinion a sin of this nature is one which is not worthy of a true soldier. If treachery and cowardice may be called the primary sins of a soldier and unworthy of his profession, so I venture to say is wilful self-indulgence which incapacitates a man from performance of his duties to his Queen whom he has engaged to serve, and which cuts him a drift from those tenets of morality and religion which his countrymen as a Christian nation profess. I think I can say with confidence that your Excellency and those who are concerned in the adminstration of the Army in India would not wish to regard this matter from any other standpoint. Therefore, if as practical men we cannot, in considering the measure which we must take, shut our eyes to human frailty, I do not hesitate to say, as the responsible head of the Government of India, that the Government has never and will never deny its support to those who regimentally or otherwise have influence with the soldier and who use that influence not only to point out to young soldiers the condemnation and punishment which such acts bring with them, but also to encourage, stimulate and to assist him in forming higher ideals and pursuing purer pleasures, and thus to help in the most effectual way towards removing this terrible reproach from the British Army of which we are so proud.

The Bill was then introduced, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE PRESENT UNREST.

IN an article headed "The present feeling of disquiet and unrest in India, and the policy to be followed now," the *Indian Mirror* writes:—Unfortunately, Mahomedan turbulence is still far from being at an ebb. Honest and lawabiding citizens have passed successive sleepless nights, and the feeling of disquiet and unrest, which just preceded the days of the Sepoy Mutiny forty years since, is being once more experienced by timid folk. Europeans are largely arming, and they are very bitter against our countrymen,—in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly against the Mahratta Brahmans, and in Bengal chiefly against the Mussulmans. Now, making every allowance for the causes of provocation, received by Europeans, we would still deprecate the frenzy, that seems to be coming over them, deprecate the passion that has evidently clouded their vision. There may be grave danger ahead, but their own excitement would inevitably hasten the hour of any such danger. They must attempt calmly to distinguish between right and wrong, between the loyal and the guilty. Now, they have too easily assumed that the Maharatta Brahmans, as a class, are concerned in the dastardly murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst. But granting that the accusation is only too well-founded, we do not see the justice of shutting out the entire Indian community of Poona from the cemetery at the funeral of Mr. Rand. The step was highly unjust as well as impolitic, and could only embitter the minds of even those among our countrymen, who have regarded the assassinations with loathing and aversion. Again, we say what we said two days back, that what is wanted now is neither retaliation nor revenge, but a policy of conciliation, such as was so felicitously adopted by Lord Canning at the time of the Mutiny. Punish the guilty to the uttermost, but do not spread disaffection and danger by making martyrs of the innocent. The same tendency to retaliate indiscriminately is to be perceived in the Europeans in Calcutta. We do not know what warrant there is for assuming or even suggesting that all the local Mahomedans, even the leading ones, have had some hand in these recent riots. Peace-makers are openly accused of being peace-breakers. This surely is not just. No one can excuse the riots or the rioters. But there the line must be drawn. In fact, this is just the time to stimulate Mahomedan loyalty, and to encourage every effort on the part of the leading Mahomedans to bring back their more turbulent co-religionists to see the evils of their ways. Taunts, insinuations, inuendoes, threats, such tactics are childish; certainly they have not founded an empire or helped to maintain one. We would entreat our European fellow-subjects to regain their normal calmness, and to help in restoring peace to this troubled city.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.

THE annual general meeting of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. D. Gostling in the chair. The following is a copy of the directors, report:—

The directors beg to submit the twelfth annual report and balance sheet for the year ending 28th February 1897 to the shareholders. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including Rs. 327-6-8 brought forward from last year, amount to Rs. 33,294-10-2. The profit of the year is not as good as your directors could wish. There are several causes for this. At the commencement of the Poona season last year cholera broke out in the station, and the season was a complete failure from a business point of view. Shortly afterwards the plague made its appearance and farther disturbed business in Poona. The loss of business in Poona was more than made up in Bombay; but a large portion of this was wholesale business yielding smaller profit than the retail part of the business. It is scarcely necessary to point out the state of business in Bombay during the months the plague was raging. The gross profit this year is about the same as last year, but the working expenses have been higher. This, with the loss of profit in Poona, more than accounts for this difference. The reserve and building funds stand at Rs. 55,000. The loan account is less by Rs. 31,250 than last year. The directors propose to apply the profit as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., Rs. 30,000; write off for bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 9,000; carried forward to next years account, Rs. 294-10-2;—total Rs. 33,294-10-2.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the business done by the company in such times of plague was satisfactory. The Poona Branch had suffered loss, which was made up by the Bombay establishment which thanks to their management, did very good business. They had to reduce the prices of goods owing to a fall in exchange. On the whole, the results of the working of the establishment were very successful considering the difficulties of a temporary nature which they had to undergo. He hoped that next year they would be able to get more satisfactory results.

The report was then approved and adopted, together with the audited accounts and balance sheets. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared and made payable on and after the 20th inst. Mr. E. R. Smetham having proceeded to England, the appointment of Mr. P. A. Bland as a director in his stead was confirmed. Mr. A. F. Fergusson was appointed auditor for the current year. The manager having brought to the notice of the meeting the splendid behaviour of the staff during the time of epidemic, a resolution was passed thanking them for the efficient way in which they did their duty. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MR. HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the above company, presided at the tenth ordinary annual general meeting of its shareholders held, on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office No. 121, Medows Street. The following report of the directors' was approved and adopted and the resolutions embodied therein carried unanimously:—

From the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account, it will be seen that during the year under review the company has made a net profit of Rs. 80,150-7-4 including the balance of Rs. 2,572-4-6, brought forward from last year's account, which the directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To dividend for the year ending 31st December 1896 on 804 shares at Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 32,160; to machinery repairs account, Rs. 20,000; to building repairs account, Rs. 5,000; to machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 10,000; to reserve fund account, Rs. 12,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 990-7-4;—total Rs. 80,150-7-4. Your directors ordered out in September last the necessary preparatory machinery (16 cards and 5 frames) for your mill. A large portion of the machinery has already arrived, and the remaining is shortly expected to arrive. Two of your directors, Messrs. Shapurji Burjorjee Barucha and Gokuldas Naranjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Your directors elected in October last Messrs. Tullockchand Manakchand and Ruttonsey Moolji as additional directors. The board records with regret the sad and premature death of their worthy colleague Mr. Tullockchand Manekchand. The vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Tullockchand Maneckchand and by the resignation of Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, were filled by the election of Messrs. Khimjee Purshotum and Khimjee Jairam Naranjee, respectively. You are requested to confirm these appointments. Your mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 18,60,300.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

387,96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Bunubai vs Sakharam Nilkant and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
331,96—Ardeshir H D—Dharmachand Sewchand vs Bai Bonubai—Payne G and S.
405,96—Tyab D C—Aisbabibi vs Buyabibi and others—Payne G and S.
508,95—Payne G and S—Gomtibai vs Jaikissondas Gungadas Vizbhoocandas—Little and Co.
509,96—Tyab D C—Bai Nandcoribai vs Lamji Bhulla—K D Shroff.
37,97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.
481,95—In person—Nensey Hemraj vs Lalji as Mowjee—Brown and M.
590,94—Wadia and G—Manockjee Edulji Dariwalla vs Dossibai—Ardeshir H and D.
263,95—Maganlal and R—Dost Mohomed Par Mohomed and others vs Bai Rehmatbai and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For an Exparte Decree.

93,97—S B and Noble—Sulleyman Haji Hussein vs Bhansallee Jeewandas Luckmidas—Ardeshir H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

598,95—Matubhai and J—Sitaram Lux[illegible] and another vs Janardhan Ranchod—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
565,96—Janardhan and A—Framjee [illegible] Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
89,97—Mansnukh D and J—Ruttonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayen Kripondath.
243,133,62,96—Thakurdas D and C—Javerwahoo vs Vithaldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.
131,96—Muljee and R—Dayabhai N[illegible] vs Narandas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and J.
275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.
413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail Magonist and R.
43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and another vs Shamrao Narayen Lad and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D.
446,95—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co. Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.
447,96—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co. Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.
131,97—S B and Noble—Bhawani Ram Raghoba vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

COMMEMORATION DAY IN LONDON.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

THE SCENES IN THE STREETS.

BRILLIANT AND IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

LONDON, the Metropolis of the British Empire, was the centre on Tuesday, June 22, of loyal rejoicings that may be said to have covered the whole earth. It is no exaggeration, but a simple statement of fact, that no human being was ever before the centre of so universal a demonstration of love, loyalty, and respect as was Queen Victoria on Tuesday. No one man or woman was ever at one moment the object towards which the eyes or the thoughts of so many millions of people in all quarters of the globe were turned. The world-wide homage and greeting offered to Queen Victoria were unprecedented in the history of the human race. London was, as a matter of course, the place towards which all the world looked. It was in her capital that the Queen in person met her people. It was there that were gathered together to show her reverence representatives of all parts of the United Kingdom, all parts of the British Empire, and many foreign countries that happily are all our friendly neighbours. The spectacle presented by the streets of London was grand and impressive, and fortunately nothing during the whole day occurred to spoil the show or mar the celebration. The weather was dull in London during the early hours of the day, but after mid-day the sun shone forth, and he never looked on a gayer or grander scene; whether regarded in its material or moral aspects. From a very early hour the streets along the line of route were lined by thronging sight-seers. Every precaution was taken to keep the way of the procession clear. But windows, balconies, and every coign of vantage had been secured beforehand. The first train bringing people from the provinces came in at half-past two, and from that time all through the morning hours London kept filling up, and in the meantime the spectators were taking places, and everything was being got ready for the procession. The route was protected by a force of 12,000 police and 45,000 troops, besides 1,000 men of the Naval Brigade and 10,000 Volunteers. The best proof that the arrangements were excellent is the fact that the event of the day passed off without any disturbing incident. One of the largest crowds that have ever been seen viewed what was certainly the greatest triumphal progress in history, and dispersed without an accident.

THE PROCESSIONS.

It was a happy idea, originating, there is reason to believe, with her Majesty herself, to constitute a separate procession of the Colonial troops which should precede the Royal procession proper, and afterwards line the north side of the Cathedral and the footways of Ludgate Hill until the Queen had passed. By this means two useful purposes were served. In the first place the public was enabled to concentrate its attention upon the Colonial contingent in an especial manner that would hardly have been embodied in the general procession, and in the second place the Queen had an opportunity of observing closely the splendid body of troops which have come from every clime to bear testimony to her world-wide sway. Nor can it be doubted that those forces themselves keenly appreciated the advantage which they enjoyed of not only taking part in the splendid pageant of the day, but of also witnessing a great part of its progress. Admirably conceived, too, was the selection as commander of this notable body of troops of that General who, without disparagement to the Commander-in-Chief himself, may be safely described as at once the most popular and most striking figure in the British army at the present time—Field Marshal Lord Roberts. It was a compliment to the Colonial soldiers which was keenly felt, and the conspicuous enthusiasm with which the gallant General was greeted all along the line of march was sufficient evidence of the gratification afforded by the arrangement to the public at large.

The Colonial contingent began to fall in on the Thames embankment as early as a quarter to nine, and when the entire procession had been formed it proceeded along the route *via* the Mall. At the head marched an advance party of four non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Horse Guards, followed by the band of the same regiment in their striking uniform blazing with gold. Behind them, and attended by his aides-de-camp in brilliant uniforms, rode the plumed figure of Lord Roberts baton in hand, and mounted on a beautiful Arab charger of pure white. The place of honour in the procession had been given to Canada as the premier Colony, and the warm feeling of kinship between that country and the mother country which has recently been evoked to such a peculiar degree was strikingly manifested on this occasion in the cheering with which the smart and soldierly Canadian troops were greeted throughout their march. The Canadian Hussars in scarlet uniforms and white helmets led the way, followed by the 2nd Canadian Dragoons, accounted in a manner which, to the ordinary spectator, was scarcely distinguishable. Then followed a detachment of the Canadian Mounted Police, also in white helmets, but in uniforms of green, faced with yellow. This remarkable contingent heralded the approach of one of the most interesting personalities in the whole procession—the Right Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who drove in a State carriage and four, with postilions, accompanied by Mrs. Laurier. Mr. Laurier, who was attired in Court dress, met with a magnificent reception, and found it necessary to repeatedly bow his acknowledgments to the plaudits with which he was greeted. The crowds singled him out at once for special recognition, affording a striking testimony to the deep impression he has made upon the mind of the country during his present visit. Mrs Laurier, who was dressed in a handsome gown of black and petunia brocade, came in for a large share of her husband's popularity, and appeared greatly charmed by the warmth of regard which he had evoked. Hardly less enthusiastic was the greeting accorded to the New South Wales contingent, consisting of squadrons of the Mounted Rifles and the Lancer Volunteers. Their picturesque, though obviously serviceable, dress, with its accompaniment of slouch hat and feather, was in itself sufficient to charm the British eye by a sense of unconventionality, but to the critical observer there was something still more attractive in the soldierly demeanour of the men and their evident capacity for duty. In a carriage close behind rode the premier of New South Wales, the Right Hon. George H. Reid, who shared the highly cordial applause of the multitude with the Right Hon. George Turner, Prime Minister of Victoria. In the same carriage rode Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Turner. The Victorian statesman was succeeded by a detachment of his mounted troops in the shape of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, looking very handsome in their khaki-coloured uniform with maroon facings and slouch hats with twisted puggaree. The next to appear upon the march were the swarthy-faced mounted rifles from New Zealand. This corps of Maoris, admirably horsed and equipped and looking the pink of discipline, caught the fancy of the spectators at once, and there was an especial note of heartiness in the cheers which they evoked. The Premiers of New Zealand and Queensland—the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon and the Right Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson—drove in the wake of the Maori contingent, followed by the fine body of the Queensland Mounted Infantry in their buff coloured tunics with scarlet facings readiness, bandoliers and belts, and slouch hats. With affectionate the Crowds picked out the succeeding corps for cordial recognition. They were the Cape Mounted Rifles in parade uniform, with white helmets. The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, and the Right Hon. C.C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia, rode in the next carriage. Behind them fluttered the pennons of the South Australia, Lancers, who were closely followed by another fine body of cavalry representative of the same Colony, the Mounted Rifles, equipped in a serviceable brown uniform, brightened up by the red puggaree upon the helmet. The two Premiers who rode in the fifth carriage were the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, from Newfoundland, and the Right Hon. Sir E. Braddon, from Tasmania. Natal furnished the next contingent, which was composed of detachments from the Natal Carbineers from the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, and the Natal an Borders Mounted Rifles. The smart force was formed almost wholly of Natal-born men, and was under the command of Captain Shepstone, son of the late Sir Theophilus Shepstone, whose name is so intimately associated with South African history. The Premier of Natal (the Right Hon. H. Escombe) the Premier of Western Australia (the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest) were the last of the Colonial statesmen to appear. And the rear of the mounted procession was brought up by a number of detachments from the Crown Colonies, by the Zaptiehs from Cyprus, whose Turkish headgear seems now to have become familiar to London sight-seers, and no longer lays them under the suspicion, as it did on their first appearance, of being in the not over popular service of the Sultan; and by the Rhodesian Horse, whose recent services in South Africa came in for a hearty tribute from the spectators. The band of St. George's Rifle Volunteers heralded the infantry portion of the procession. Here again the great self-governing Colonies were well represented. Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm was excited by the detachment of the 48th Canadian Highlanders, who evidently try to reproduce on the other side of the Atlantic all and peculiar excellences which have been a characteristic of the Highland regiments at home. A kind of continuity in Highland pageantry was preserved by the appearance next upon the scene of the stalwart pipers of the London Scottish.

The Trinidad Field Artillery detachment, a black force of imposing appearance, the Trinidad Infantry

and Police, and the small but active Dyak Police from Borneo, marched after one another in close succession, and, like all the coloured troops which took part in the day's proceedings, met with special favour in the eyes of the crowd. After another interlude, afforded by the band of the London Irish, another contingent from the numerous Crown Colonies came into sight. It included representatives from that picturesque body, the Jamaica Artillery, in scarlet uniforms with white facings and loose trousers with white gaiters. A brawny detachment of the Sierra Leone Artillery in blue uniforms, with yellow facings, red fez, and red sash, matched next with quick and soldierly step, followed by their equally stalwart countrymen of the Sierra Leone Police. Amid ringing cheers, those plucky fighters, the Royal Niger Hausas and Gold Coast Hausas, followed, marching along with a springy step and a martial bearing that well bore out their reputation for smartness and discipline. Their white puggarees lent a picturesque touch to the British Guiana Police, who were the next to appear. Then came a serviceable looking detachment from the Ceylon Light Infantry and Artillery Volunteers. The contingent from Hong-Kong, with their small figures, their saucer hats, and their profoundly solemn countenances, gave a touch of quietness to the procession which spectators were not slow to appreciate, but their feelings of involuntary amusement quickly gave place to genuine admiration as the soldiers from the Straits Settlements, with their tall figures and picturesquely turbaned heads, marched up with a long swinging stride. A squadron of the Mounted Canadian troops brought up the rear of this remarkable procession.

THE SECOND AND MAIN PAGEANT

followed closely in the wake of the first. It had the stately precursor in the person of Captain Ames, of the 2nd Life Guards, who enjoys the reputation of being the tallest man in the British army, and who accoutred in the splendid uniform of his corps, bestrode a magnificent black charger. Behind him rode four troopers of the 2nd Life Guards. Then came a striking and picturesque contrast. With quick tread and litheness in every movement a large detachment of blue-jackets came into view, drawing with them six field guns, apparently with as much ease as if the heavy pieces of artillery were mere playthings. Nothing could have been smarter than the appearance of this picked force from her Majesty's navy, and the cheers with which they were welcomed all along the route afforded striking proof of the peculiar affection with which the senior service is regarded by the people generally. Then once more the pageant assumed a military aspect as the advanced guard of the 2nd Life Guards came into view, followed by the band of the Royal Horse Artillery. With a thunderous roll and a clanking of metal, the "D" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery next swept by. Then came a blaze of gold as the gorgeously uniformed band of the 1st Life Guards marched past, followed by the scarcely less splendid bands of the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards. Still higher rose the cheering as squadron after squadron of the main regiment of Life Guards passed on in their turn, with glittering breast-plates and helmets and waving plumes. Hardly less loud was the tribute earned by the troopers of the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards. "E" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery succeeded these brilliantly caparisoned forces, and then once more one's taste for colour and spectacle was gratified by the passage of the band of the 3rd Dragoon Guards (the Prince of Wales's), whose scarlet and yellow uniforms contrasted well with the no less striking blue and white of the 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carbineers). The scarlet and black of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards followed the respective squadrons of these regiment, observing the same order of procession. "G" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery provided another comparatively quite interval in the passage of colour before the approach of those three famous regiments which formed the "Heavy Brigade" at the battle of Balaclava, the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, the Scots Greys, and the Inniskilling Dragoons. It was not difficult to see which was the most popular of these corps. As the familiar grey horses of the Scots Greys caught the eyes of the multitudes along the line of march the cheering swelled into a volume which might have made less highly trained animals restive, but which only seemed to be received by the Greys as their accustomed due. After "J" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery the procession of light cavalry commenced, opening with the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars and the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars. "O" Battery and "T" Battery of the Artillery had yet to come, and the 10th and 13th Hussars, and the 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, and the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, after which a battery of Royal Horse Artillery concluded the procession of regiments.

With nodding plumes and glittering uniforms the Aides-de-Camp of the commander-in-Chief then came into view. More striking still, by the variety of uniform and equipment they presented, were the Aides-de-Camp of the Queen—military, naval, and marine—who took the next place in the pageant. Conspicuous among them rode the picturesque form of the Earl of Wemyss, in the uniform of the London Scottish. Immediately behind this cavalcade rode the Duke of Westminster alone, in the uniform of Lord Lieutenant of the county of London, riding a fine bay, and, apparently, none the worse for the accident which recently befell him in the Park. In quick succession came the imposing Headquarters' Staff of the Army, followed by three Field Marshals, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Haines, and Sir Donald Stewart. Then appeared a bewildering array of varied uniforms, representing almost

EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

It was the cavalcade of the suites, equerries, and gentlemen in attendance. Here were to be seen the scarlet coats of British officers mingled with the glittering white of Prussians and Austrians, tall Russians with great fur head-dress side by side with natty but inconspicuous Japanese, turbaned Indian officers with Astrakhan capped Persians, Turks with sleek blackhair and fez, and quaint representatives from Corea. The rear of this very cosmopolitan group was brought up by the noticeable figures of Major-General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and General Hagron, Chief of the Military Household of the President of the French Republic, followed by two representatives of the officers of the First Prussian Dragoons, of the Guard of which fine regiment her Majesty the Queen is Honorary Colonel. A slight pause in the procession, and then rode up the magnificent contingent of officers of The Imperial Service Troops in the pay of the Indian native Princes, under the majestic leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Sir Pratab Sing, Regent of Jodhpur, and A. D. C. to the Prince of Wales. The impressive testimony borne by this remarkable body of troops to the strength of the Queen's sway over the Empire of India could not fail to be recognised by anyone who witnessed the spectacle, and that it was keenly felt by the general public was evidenced by the enthusiasm with which the native officers were everywhere greeted as they came into view.

Now began the long file of carriages. Five dress landaus and pairs, the horses of which were beautifully equipped in trappings of red and gold, came first, conveying the foreign Envoys. Of these, the fourth attracted the greatest measure of attention, containing as it did in somewhat singular association the Papal Envoy (Monsignor Sambucetti), attired in the conspicuous garb of an Italian ecclesiastic, and the very Oriental figure of his Excellency Change Yin Hun, the Chinese Ambassador. In the fifth carriage, with the French and Spanish Envoys, sat the Special Ambassador of the United States, the Hon. Whitlaw Reid. The sixth and seventh carriages carried the ladies of the Household, the lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain. The next carriage was distinctly more interesting. It contained a pretty bevy of the little granddaughters of the Queen, in charge of the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes. These were the Princess Alice of Albany and the Princesses Alice and Ena of Battenberg. The little girls, who were charmingly dressed in white, bowed their acknowledgments to the shouting crowds in the prettiest manner possible, and aroused the liveliest enthusiasm. The next three carriages contained a number of Princesses of less note. Then appeared a series of carriages and four. In the first the seat of honour was occupied by Princess Charles of Denmark, who looked charming in a beautiful costume of pink, with bonnet to match. Opposite to her sat the Duchess of Teck in dark mauve satin, with bonnet to match, and white feather; and in the same carriage were the Princess Frederick of Hanover and the Princess of Bulgaria. The cheering grew in volume as the next carriage came along, carrying as it did, the Duchess of York and Princess Victoria of Wales, with the Princess Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Duchess of York was dressed in cream with a cream bonnet trimmed with pale blue. The Princess Victoria of Wales like her sister was attired in pink, Princess Henry of Prussia being dressed in white. The Duchess of Fife was the most conspicuous figure in the succeeding carriage, charmingly attired in white, and with her were the Grand Duchess of Hesse in heliotrope and yellows with the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The next landau conveyed Princess Henry of Battenberg, who was dressed entirely in white her Royal Highness, who was speedily recognised by the spectators, bowed continuously. In the same carriage were the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in pink variegated brocade, the Duchess of Connaught in cream, and the Duchess of Albany, who looked especially attractive in black and heliotrope. The next carriage was marked by still greater distinction. Two of the senior Queen's equerries rode by its side as a special mark of respect to its principal occupant, the Empress Frederick of Germany. It was possibly not only in tribute to her Imperial Highness's own qualities, but pathetic reminiscence of him who was the most striking figure at the Jubilee celebrations of 1887, that the spectators rendered to the Queen's eldest daughter such a peculiarly affectionate and demonstrative greeting, by which she appeared most profoundly touched. The Dowager Empress was dressed in a beautiful gown of black and white, with bonnet to match. With her were seated the Princess Louise in a cream costume and a hat trimmed with pink, and opposite sat his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Crown Prince of Naples. Then followed a numerous cavalcade of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRINCES

in the first rank of whom were included the Duke of Fife and the Marquis of Lorne. Conspicuous among these riders as they rapidly passed by were the Duke of York, Prince Henry of Russia, the Grand Duke Serge of Russia, the Crown Prince of Siam, the Prince Mohammed Ali Pasha of Egypt, and H. I. H. the Prince Amir Khan of Persia. The escort from the regular Indian Army next clattered by, to the accompaniment of loud cheers, followed by the Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Wolsely, with his baton of Field-Marshal in his hand, and riding a splendid black charger.

All eyes, however, were turned to the spectacle which followed. The eight famous cream horses of pure Hanoverian breed, clad in heavy trappings of red and gold, with blue and gold on their manes, and each led by a Royal groom in gorgeous livery, slowly drew forward the carriage in which was seated the central figure of the day's rejoicings. It has been remarked since her arrival in London that her Majesty has appeared to be in wonderfully good health and spirits. Certainly that was the burden of general remark to-day by all who saw the Queen as she was passing through the different stages of her long and fatiguing journey. Her Majesty's costume itself showed some relief from the usually heavy mourning in which she has appeared in public since the death of the Prince Consort. She wore a black silk dress, of course, but her cape was of black and white, and her bonnet was in the same style, while she bore in her hand a white sunshade. The heartiness of the reception which was accorded to her seemed to give her Majesty the keenest pleasure, and a kindly smile mantled her venerable countenance as she bowed constantly, with all her accustomed grace and dignity, in response to the loud acclamations of her people. Opposite to the Queen sat her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian. Never, it may safely be said, has the Princess of Wales exhibited greater grace and charm of manner than on this memorable occasion, and never has she met with a greater ovation. She was dressed in a lovely gown of pale heliotrope, trimmed with elaborate pearl passementarie, with a bonnet to match. Princess Christian was dressed in white, her bonnet being trimmed with crimson. At the back of the Royal carriage were mounted the usual two Highland attendants.

Immediately in the rear of the Queen's carriage rode the Prince of Wales in his uniform of Field Marshal, with the Duke of Connaught on his right hand and the Duke of Cambridge on his left. Their Royal Highnesses, needless to say, shared to the full in the magnificent ovation accorded to the Queen. Following them came the Royal Standard, succeeded by the Gentlemen of the Household, including the Gold stick of Scotland, the Marquis of Lothian in the striking uniform of the Queen's Scottish Bodyguard. The rear portion of the escort then filed past. followed in turn by the fine contingent of the Royal Irish Constabulary. A squadron of the Royal Horse Guards brought up the rear of perhaps the most notable procession that London has ever witnessed.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At 11-10 a fanfare of trumpets from within the quadrangle announced that the Queen had entered her carriage ready for the start, and punctually at 11-15 her splended equipage appeared. At the same moment a battery in Hyde Park advised by signal, commenced a salute of sixty guns. As the Queen appeared to public view, with the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian seated with her in the carriage, the popular enthusiasm found vent in loud and continued cheers. Her Majesty was looking wonderfully well and happy, and bowed and smiled pleasantly as she commenced, amid the most favourable conditions, her historic journey. The escort of 2nd Life Guards, which had remained in waiting, closed up, and the procession was complete. It should be mentioned that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught rode on the right and the. Duke of Cambridge on the left of the Royal carriage.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

The procession passed up Constitution Hill and turned into Piccadilly, where the scene from the Hotel Albemarle was a wonderfully brilliant one. As the procession made its appearance, heralded by enthusiastic cheering and the booming of guns in Hyde Park, the loyal acclamations from the vast crowd gradually became louder and louder as the Royal carriage was observed in the distance, and when her Majesty drove past, bowing to the right and left, it was easy to see how greatly moved she was by the loyal shouts of the multitude. At this particular point she could have seen herself thus described in letters of gold—"Thou art alone the Queen of Earthly Queens." As the Royal party wheeled into St. James Street and proceeded to St. James's Palace at a stately pace under archways of evergreen flowers, without doubt a grander spectacle has never before been seen in living memory.

Emerging from St. James Street into Pall Mall, the pageant proceeded amidst a vista of colour on its way to Trafalgar Square. Clubland had put on its most effective garb. The balconies which had been erected in front of the Carlton, the Army and Navy, and other fashionable West End club houses lining this thoroughfare were filled chiefly with ladies attired in the most brilliant costumes. The stand at the War Office was crowded with a closely packed throng, the fairer sex again predominating. Not an available inch was unoccupied. The parapets of the highest buildings were studded with human life, and everything was animation and enthusiasm. The passage of the Colonial and Indian contingents was marked by rounds of applause from the frequenters of Clubland, and the cheering increased in volume as sight was caught of the foreign Prince and of the other members of the English Royal House, among whom rode the Duke of York, who received an especially warm welcome. But great as the applause had been it was nothing to what broke out when her Majesty drove slowly along Pall Mall. Loyalty was depicted on every face, and amid the shouts of thousands of loyal subjects the gorgeous equipage reached Trafalgar Square.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE STRAND.

In Trafalgar Square the Queen passed through on, the northern side, and assembled on a stand there were the members of the House of Lords and the Peeresses, while the front of the National Gallery and St. Martin's Church were crowded with thousands of enthusiastic subjects of lesser degree, who of course, evinced their loyalty when the Sovereign approached in the most enthusiastic manner. At few points in the long route could a finer perspective have been obtained. The decorations in the Strand were striking in their character. The thoroughfare at every hundred yards was spanned by a handsome arch. One of the best inscriptions to be seen here was a quotation from Tennyson, "A thousands claim to reverence closed in her as mother, wife and Queen." The crowds were here as great as at any other portion of the route, and their loyalty equally intense. The motley uniforms of the colonial soldiers made a pretty chequered picture, and the varied colours of the Imperial Service troops, who formed the major part of the Queen's procession, from the tawny Sikhs to the intense black of the Gold Coast Houssas, presented to a proud people the very romance of world-wide Empire. Perhaps next to the roar of patriotic enthusiasm which greeted her Gracious Majesty the Queen the most splendid reception was given to the Empress Frederick, the Indian Princes, and the Colonial escort.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN IN THE CITY.

The leading equipages in the carriage procession drew forth repeated rounds of cheers, the enthusiasm being maintained as one after another of the members of our own Royal Family were recognised. Just as the clocks of neighbouring churches were chiming the hour her Majesty's carriages passed up to the eastern side of the griffin, where the Lord Mayor was waiting on foot. Instantly the Queen was recognised shouts of acclamation came with deafening effect. The Sovereign looked remarkably well, and showed the intense pleasure the reception gave her by turning right and felt and repeatedly bowing, a smile lighting up her features, which had altogether lost the slight pallor of the previous day. The ceremony was of the briefest. The Lord Mayor took the great pearl sword from one of the city functionaries and presented the hilt, which her Majesty slightly touched, at the same time exchanging with the Chief Magistrate a word or two of greeting. His Lordship at once remounted, and carrying the sword which her Majesty had, in accordance with ancient usage, returned to him, he took up his position immediately in front of the Royal carriage, which was, after scarcely a moment's delay, once more put in motion. The reception accorded to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge was most cordial.

THE SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

From a very early hour St. Paul's Church yard was thronged. Barriers and gates had been erected at all the entrances, and these were not closed until 8-30 after which hour only ticket-holders were admitted. Many hundreds had taken their seats early, and at nine o' clock there was not apparently a vacant place. The Corporation stands round the Cathedral, Mr. Maskelyn's pavilion, all the windows in the Churchyard, and the giddy-looking stands on the roofs at the corners of Ludgate Hill, were apparently occupied to the uttermost; yet the Churchyard was still thronged with fashionably-dressed seat-holders, who strolled about until, at 9.30, the order was given. "Take your seats, please" and the crowd then gradually melted away into the buildings. Many men, however, still remained outside, and the most extreme precautions were taken by the police that every man not provided with the city police yellow ticket was conducted without the barriers. Meanwhile the Crown stands on either side of the south front of the Cathedral had been gradually filling up, and the clergy, choir, and musicians began to assemble on the steps. Carriages were continually arriving, bringing the Ambassadors Ministers, and other distinguished persons who were to take part in the ceremony. The Judges and Bishops, in their robes, were early in their places. A cheer went up from the spectators as a contingent of the Scots Guards, headed by their band, marched up. The band took up a position in the north-west corner of the yard, and played national airs and other selections. A more hearty cheer greeted the naval brigade. who arrived at ten o'clock, at which hour the Lord Mayor on horseback, preceded by the city marshal, and accompanied by the Sheriffs and Aldermen, passed through the Churchyard on his way to Temple Bar to meet her Majesty. He was at once recognised and heartily cheered. At 10-30 the Colonial troops arrived, and met with a very warm reception. The front of the Cathedral now presented a truly remarkable appearance, the bright colours of the ladies' costumes, the brilliant uniforms of the Ambassadors and Ministers, with the white robes of the choristers and the uniform of the bandsmen, producing a wonderful effect.

Long before the Royal procession arrived at St. Paul's the seats and stands commanding a view of the space around the Cathedral were filled by a large and distinguished assemblage. The outer stone balconies of the national church were filled with spectators. The Yeomen of the Guard from St. James' Palace were on duty, and their picturesque appearance added to the colour of the scene. The troops on duty included the Household Infantry, comprising the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards, the guard of honour being furnished by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards from Windsor, with the bands of the regiment, the officers wearing their gold State sashes. A detachment of the Army Medical Staff Corps was on duty, while on the steps were placed the Royal Artillery and the band from the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall. The Colonial procession upon arriving in the Cathedral yard were most enthusiastically cheered as were also the men of the Naval Brigade and the Royal Marine Artillery. At a quarter-past eleven the Archbishop of Canterbury preceded by the Dean of St. Pauls came out from the Cathedral, and, accompanied by the Archbishop of York the Bishop of London and other Church dignitaries took up a position on the steps. The surpliced choir, numbering 500, had previously taken their places. All was now in readiness for the reception of the Sovereign, whose approach at 12-15 was heralded by the thundering cheers of the vast assemblage of loyal subjects massed in Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill. The sun now shone forth with great brilliance. From the galleries over the principal entrance to St. Paul's

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE

unfolded itself. On the ground below was a semicircular mass of eager, well-dressed people. Right and left, windows and roofs were crammed with spectators. The vista of Ludgate Hill was barred by great red gates, beyond which a dense crowd could be seen lining the street on either side, while in every balcony, window, and gallery as far as the eye could reach was a bustling, variegated, expectant throng. The effect of the decorations was extremely pleasing. They were not so profuse as to obscure the view from any one point, but the violet and gold pillars, with their verdant bouquets and festoons in Ludgate Hill; the crimson and-gold draperies, with here and there a Union Jack or Imperial standard; the garlands of flowers, real and artificial, with which the fronts of the houses were ornamented, made, even in the dull grey morning light, a charming picture. On the steps of the Cathedral were military bands and a large body of several hundred choristers, and in front were ranged the clergy in their red-and-white hoods and purple skull-caps. A few minutes after eleven o'clock the first procession, consisting of the Archbishop of Finland, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Westminster, and the canons of Westminster, issued from the Cathedral. They were followed a few moments later by the Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his cope but bareheaded; the Archbishop of York; and the Bishop of London, who were the most gorgeous cope of all, with a golden skull-cap, while in his hand he carried a massive golden crozier. Behind the Primate stood his chaplain, bearing the Archiepiscopal crozier while the Canons Residentiary Prebendiaries and the Minor Canons were grouped around on either side. Punctually at half-past eleven o'clock.

THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION

appeared and soon the vast funnel-shaped declivity extending away westward from the statue of Queen Anne was the scene of a magnificent military pageant. To the delight of the on looking multitude the sun now shone out at first in fitful glimmers but anon in its full noontide glory. Lord Roberts on his white charger and holding in his right hand his Field Marshal's baton took up his position a little to the right of the statue and watched the long defile of troops—artillery dragoons hussars all spick and span—with bands playing pennants fluttering horses prancing and swords flashing in the sun. A few minutes before twelve the City bells began to ring announcing the approach of Her Majesty. Mingled with their clamour was the sound of bugle calls, and of a great roar gradually rising and swelling from the throats of the lieges. There was loud cheering and clapping of hands when the contingent of foreign officers appeared in their multi-coloured uniforms. Then came the Royal carriages. As the cortege swept majestically up Ludgate Hill, the people gave full vent to their enthusiasm, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering continuously. Rapidly the details of the great historic picture of the century were filled. The Semicircular space in front of the Cathedral steps was occupied by the brilliant cavalcade of British and foreign Princes forming Her Majesty's escort; while the State coaches containing the Princesses, the Empress Frederick, and other Royal guests were drawn up in a compact body on the south side. The Lord Mayor, as he rode across the open space just before Her Majesty's arrival, was heartily greeted, and cheerily nodded his acknowledgments.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty's carriage wheeled into the enclosed space, and stopped in the middle, close up to the steps on which the Archbishops and Bishops were standing in readiness The Queen, who was dressed in black, carried a white parasal. The Princess of Wales and Princess Christian had no sunshade, and the latter was obliged to shield her face from the now burning rays of the sun with a small fan. The dress worn by the Princess of Wales was of pale heliotrope, and in her bonnet, which was of the same colour, was an aigrette of white and heliotrope plums. Her Majesty's Highland attendants, who rode on the rumble of the carriage, were both bareheaded. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge stationed themselves on the right side of the Queen's carriage, facing towards the Cathedral steps, and the other Princes ranged themselves on either side in semicircular formation. In the midst of this historic group of Royal, Imperial, and Princely personages towered the white statue of Queen Anne—strangely enough, as it seemed, turning her back upon the ceremony. Beyond, on the crest of Ludgate Hill, a squadron of Life Guards was halted, and further still in the distance, through the now wide open red gates, were more burnished helmets, surmounted by waving red and white plumes.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

For a moment all was still. There was an impressive hush, and then, rising majestically in the sweet summer air, was heard the "Te Deum Laudamus." The music was conducted by the composer, Dr. Martin, the organist of St. Paul's, and was listened to with profound silence by the entire concourse of spectators. The Dean, Canons, and minor Canons then together said, "O Lord, save the Queen," to which all made answer, "And mercifully hear us when we call upon Thee." The Dean next offered up the Lord's Prayer, and the Bishop of London followed with the special prayer for the occasion. The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, the Queen, as the Primate raised his hands in the act of blessing, reverently bowed her head. The congregation then joined in singing the Doxology, and seldom has the glorious old hymn been rendered more fervently or more lustily. The multitude beyond the circumscribed limits of the actual scene of the ceremony caught up the tune, and joined heartily in the singing. This concluded the religious service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then in a loud voice called for "three cheers for the Queen," and these were given with tremendous enthusiasm, hats and handkerchiefs being waved from distant balconies and house tops while the City bells once more rang out a joyous peal.

A brief pause ensued as the procession was being reformed. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Connaught meanwhile conversed in turn with Her Majesty, who frequently smiled, and appeared highly gratified by the successful manner in which the great central ceremony of the Jubilee celebrations had been carried out. The United bands having played the National Anthem, the procession again began to move, and in a few moments the picture, which was a marvellously beautiful one from first to last, gradually dissolved. It is gratifying to be able to state that, so far, at all events, as the scene at St. Paul's was concerned, not a single hitch or untoward incident of any sort had occurred.

THE QUEEN AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

After leaving the Cathedral yard, the route of the procession ran along Cheapside, and on to the Mansion-House, where a large company had assembled. Her Majesty was timed to arrive at the civic headquarters at a quarter to one, and precisely at that hour the Royal carriage drew up in front of the building, amidst the deafening plaudits of the crowd. The Lady Mayoress, having first been presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor, presented Her Majesty with a handsome bouquet of orchids in a silver basket which bore the following inscription:—"To Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Presnted by Helen Faudel Philip, Lady Mayoress. The Queen, smiling graciously, handed the bouquet to the Princess Christian, who placed it in the vacant sea at Her Majesty's side. The procession then moved on whilst the bands of the Honourable Artillery Company and the York and Lancaster Regiment played the National Anthem, which was heartily joined in by the people.

A GREAT RECEPTION IN THE BOROUGH.

The triumphal progress was continued along King William Street and over London Bridge. Immediately the Queen's carriage passed within the boundaries of Southwark, a demonstration unique in the annals of the Borough took place. In the hundreds of stands, holding many thousands of people, and on the pavements and in the side streets every hat was lifted, and throughout the length of the Borough the spectators joined in one grand chorus of "God Save the Queen," these loyal demonstrations appearing to give Her Majesty the utmost gratification. The enthusiasm was general as the procession crossed St. Georges Circus passed by the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and then entered Westminster Bridge Road from which thoroughfare the Thames was again crossed by way of Westminster Bridge.

ARRIVAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The procession arrived at Westminster at 1-30, where the Queen and her majestic cortege were greeted by the tumultuous cheers of loyalty and affection which had escorted her without intermission from the starting point. The same ovation continued along Whitehall, until Her Majesty and the whole of her stately following drove slowly through the Horse Guards. The drive from Westminster to St. James's Park was even more, than at less notable points, a triumphal progress, which none who saw it were likely to forget. In order to witness it many thousands must have suffered a good deal from the heat, especially after midday, when the sun shone brightly forth, but this and other personal discomforts were disregarded, and general good humour prevailed for the sake of participating in a truly memorable and historic occasion.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace on her return journey exactly at a quarter to two, the precise hour at which, according to the official arrangements, she was to have reached the Royal residence. Her Majesty was still smiling and happy-looking; not the least fatigued by her experience, but wearing an expression which appeared very like pardonable pride and sincere gratification at the loyalty of her subjects. The Queen was in her carriage altogether two hours and a half, and as the Royal equipage disappeared within the great gateway punctually at a quarter to two, the time appointed, the bands of the guards of honour within the courtyard played the concluding bars of the National Hymn, expressing in tune the thought that was doubtless thrilling every heart in that great and unique throng, "God save the Queen."

On Jubilee Day Sir Seymour and Lady King entertained a large party at lunch and to see the Procession at the banking premises of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall, which as described elsewhere, were elegantly decorated for the occasion. Among those present besides the hosts were the following:—

Lady Meade, Miss King, the Hon. Mrs. Dalzell, Miss Peard, Lady Tyler, Mrs. and Miss Thomas, Miss Ellison, the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., Mr. Edward Jenkins and the Misses Jenkins, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Richard King and Mr. King, Mr. Arthur M. King, Miss Violet King, Miss M. King, Miss Lily King, General and Mr. Caine, Miss Woodburn, Miss Downie, General Sir John I. Murray, K. C. B., and Mrs. Murry. Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Probyn, General C. M. Shakespear, Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Benson, Mrs. C. H. Clay, Mr. R. Hill Dawe, General S. H. E. Chamier, C.B., and Mrs. Chamier, General R. M. Westropp and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Hankey, Colonel J. E. and Mrs. Sandeman, General G. C. Rowcroft, General J. C. Brooke, Mrs. R. M. Edwards, Mr. D. C. Meiklejohn and Miss Meiklejohn, Mrs. W. H. Treacher, General L. E. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Rev. J. C. Murry and Miss Murray, Mrs. T. W. Cuffe, Colonel H. M. Vibart and Mrs. Vibart, Colonel G. E. Hancock, Colonel G. B. Farrington, Colonel G. W. Cox and Miss Cox, Mrs. J. F. L. Fisher and Miss Fisher, General W. H. Edgcome, Surgeon-General C. T. Paske, Captain Chamberlain, The Misses Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Danks, Brigade-Surgeon D. Bonavia, Dr. H. Roome and Miss Roome, Captain F. G. H. Playfair and Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. J. Ruggles, Mr. F. W. Hamilton, Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel R. A. K. Holmes, Mrs. G. Swiney and Miss Swiney, Mrs. G. W. and Miss Llewhellin, Surgn-Colonel C. P. Costello and Miss Costello.

The rejoicings and festivities throughout the Jubilee week in London and the provinces will be reported up during the week.

INDIAN TROOPS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

An interesting and picturesque ceremony took place on June 9, at the India Office, when the native officers selected to represent the Indian Army, and who will form the personal escort of the Queen in the Jubilee procession on Tuesday, were received and addressed by Lord George Hamilton, as Secretary of State. The party of twenty-two officers, of exceedingly powerful physique, were attired in full dress review order, with a brilliant variety of scarlet, blue, and brown uniforms, an abundance of gold lace ornaments, sashes, rich turbans, and huge puggarees. They include seven Pathans from Afghanistan, five Sikhs, and many Mohammedans, representing the Bengal Lancers, the Punjab Cavalry, Bombay Lancers, Hyderabad contingent, Madras Lancers, as well as the Viceroy's aide-de-camp and bodyguard. They are under the command of Colonel Gordon, of the 6th Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry, and the other British officers present were Major Phayre, of the 3rd Queens Own Bombay Cavalry, and Captain Campbell, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

When the Secretary of State entered the room, around which the officers had ranged themselves in military array, each of them was personally introduced to his lordship, to whom each in turn presented his sword, the hilt of which was touched by the noble lord, whilst the officers gave in turn the customary military salutes.

Lord George Hamilton then delivered to them the following brief address, which was translated sentence by sentence by Colonel Gordon:

I wish, on behalf of myself and all the officials of the Indian Office, to express the satisfaction with which I am able to meet and welcome the officers who have been deputed to represent the Indian army at the approaching Jubilee. The Indian Government took great care in the selection of the officers who should have that honour. We are all sorry that the infantry are not represented, but the number of infantry regiments was many, and each regiment must send so many to make a proper display, that their representation in this country was impossible. To the officers present, therefore, will belong the proud distinction of representing the whole Indian army. In the procession on Jubilee day there will be many armed forces from the Colonies and different possessions of the Queen-Empress. They will be present there to show their willingness to fight side by side with the Queen's British troops, but to the Indian army alone is the distinction of having fought for more than a hundred years side by side with British troops. It is this fact which has secured for the officers here present the privilege of forming the personal escort to the Queen-Empress. I am sure that their demeanour and bearing on that day will be worthy of the army that they represent. We will do everything in our power to make their visit to this country pleasant and agreeable to them. When they return to India they will know that they have taken part in a great historic ceremony, and that they have well represented the Indian Army, and that they carry back to their comrades in India the best wishes and regard of all classes of the English people.

The interview then concluded.

THE TROUBLES OF A YOUNG PRINCE.

Among the boys at Eton College is Prince Arthur of Connaught, a lad of fourteen. The Prince was, of course, among the crowd of Etonians gathered to welcome the Queen on the 22nd ult., but apparently did not wish to attract attention. A correspondent of the "Daily News" in his account of the ceremoney, says:—

There was one boy, a junior, fair and pleasant, with unassuming manners, who persistently remained behind the crowd, talking with one of the masters, instead of joining the school on the footpaths. Several times was he invited to go to his companions, but invariably replied that he did not care to do so as he preferred to stay where he was. He was Prince Arthur of Connaught, evidently filled with a thoroughly boyish dread of being made a show of before his school-fellows. He was allowed to follow his own sweet will for nearly an hour, but when it become clear that the Royal procession was at hand a peremptory voice—that of one of the masters—cried "Prince Arthur," and the young collegian was had forth and ranged alongside the distinguished Indians, with whom he entered in a seemingly rueful conversation......The troubles of Prince Arthur, although the end of the ceremony as far as the college was concerned had been reached were not yet over. The Queen's carriage remained standing while the occupants looked round. The Empress Frederick seemed particularly attracted by the four Indians. After looking at them some time she apparently discovered Prince Arthur of Connaught posted on their left flank. At once the eyes of every occupant of the landau were turned towards him, the hundreds of spectators naturally gazing in the same direction. Then the Duke of Connaught called "Arthur," and the boy went to the side of the carriage, which he could scarcely look into. Some apparently gay observations were made to him by his relations. The father and aunts took his hand and his grandmother tried to do the same, but, being on the farther side of the carriage, failed. Thereupon the Duke of Connaught good-humouredly grasped his son by the collar, and tried to lift him into the carriage, but found him too heavy. The young Prince's collar was pulled nearly over his head, the lower hem of his Eton jacket ascending to the middle of his back. It was a most undignified position for a fellow, but fathers are so inconsiderate. As soon as Prince Arthur was released he promptly retreated to the footpath, lest more liberties should be taken with him in the sight of the whole college. He was evidently confused, and probably thought that if fathers were to play these kind of jokes on their sons they should do it in private.

The late Mr. John Lucas Tupper's "Poems," announced by Messrs. Longmans, is only a selection from a large quantity of unpublished verse, reflective, descriptive, and sometimes humorous. Mr. Tupper, at first a sculptor by profession, became Art Instructor in Rugby School. He died eighteen years ago. Nearly thirty years earlier he was a contributor to the "Germ," the short-lived magazine of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, with the members of which he was intimately associated.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COLLEGES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 18, Mr. H. J. Wilson asked the Secretary for India why the Government of India maintained colleges for the higher education of Hindus and Mohammedans in India, and why no similar provision was made for Europeans and Eurasians.—Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India does not maintain colleges for the higher education of Hindus and Mohammedans. The Madrissa schools were established for Mohammedans requiring to be instructed in Persian and Arabic, but the students in the college department of those schools attend lectures in the Presidency college. With this exception, Government colleges and higher schools are open to all classes without distinction.

COLONISTS AND THE JUBILEE.

In answer to Mr. Wanklyn, Mr. W. Allan, and Sir J. Colomb, Mr. Goschen said: Arrangements have been in progress from the first for the officers and men of the Colonial forces (about 800 in number) to see the ships assembled at Spithead. A special train will be provided to take them to Portsmouth on the morning of June 30, and to bring them back in the evening. The party will be taken round the fleet in dockyard steamers, and an opportunity will be given them to visit certain ships. If time admits, the party will also be shown round the dockyard. Luncheon will be provided in the dockyard. The officers belonging to Her Majesty's Indian forces will have an opportunity of seeing the Fleet at Spithead on Saturday, June 26. There are no troops in England.—Mr. Wanklyn: Am I to understand, from what the right hon. gentleman has said, that these detachments of Indian and Colonial troops will not be entertained on the 26th, the day of the review, and that no prevision will be made for them?—Mr Goschen: I have stated the arrangements which have been made. All the Indian officers, sixty-two in number, will go down on the 26th, and they will be provided for as other visitors will be. The 800 troops will go down on Wednesday, the 30th, and the whole day will be appropriated to them, and they will see all the ships. Individual attention will be paid to them, and I think they will come back realising not only the strength of the forces at Spithead, but also the enormous resources of the dockyard. I can assure the House and the public on the point that, in making the arrangements we have been most anxious to give our Colonial fellow-subjects even more special attention than they would have had if they had gone down with the thousands on the day of the review.

SUPPLY.—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply Mr. G. Bowles, on thevo te for the Treasury, complained of the remission of the death duty on a sum of £213,273, which the late Tsar of Russia had left deposited in the Bank of England. Sir William Harcourt, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time, protested that there was nothing clandestine about the matter, and justified the course which had been pursued as in accordance with precedent, though it might not have express statutory authority.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach concurred in the course which the right hon. gentleman had taken, and the vote was agreed to.—The House got through the business of the evening in time to rise before eight o'clock.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA AND THE JUBILEE.

On the 21st ult., Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the British volunteers in India, constituting an Imperial force of nearly 30,000 men, were invited to send representatives to England to take part in the procession of 22nd June; and, if not, would he explain on what grounds.

Mr. Curzon, for Lord Hamilton, said—The question as to what representatives of the forces in India should be sent home to take part in the procession of the 22nd June was fully considered in communication with the Viceroy of India, and it was decided to follow the precedent of 1887, increasing the number of officers of the native cavalry and adding representatives of the Imperial service troops from the native states. Neither native infantry nor volunteers are represented on the present occasion.

Mr. Maclean.—That hardly explains on what grounds the volunteers were not asked. This is a great slight to the whole Anglo-Indian community.

The speaker.—Order, order.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL TROOPS AND THE JUBILEE.

On Thursday, June 24, Mr. Wanklyn asked the Under-Secretary for War whether arrangements could be made for the detachments of Indian and Colonial troops who were our national guests to visit Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast Dublin, and Bristol before their departure.—Mr. Chamberlain, who answered the question, said that, considering the short time which had to elapse before the departure of the majority of the Colonial troops, it would be impossible to make such an arrangement as that referred to by the hon. member.—Mr. Wanklyn said he had received a telegram stating that the Colonial troops would be warmly received. (Cheers.)—Mr. Chamberlain had not the slightest doubt that both the Indian and the Colonial troops would be warmly received everywhere in the United Kingdom—(cheers)—and he wished that their stay was sufficiently prolonged to enable them to visit all the towns which had already intimated a desire hospitably to entertain them, but he must remind the hon. gentleman that the Premiers had themselves visited most of the towns mentioned, and in that way elicited the feeling of the population. (Cheers.)—Sir J. Fergusson asked the Home Secretary whether he was able to express his entire satisfaction with the police arrangements whereby the public had been enabled to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen.—Sir H. Fowler and Mr. Aird also asked questions as to whether the police were to receive any special grant and a medal.—The Home Secretary: With reference to the question on the paper, I may say that I have already expressed to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan and City Police my entire satisfaction with the arrangements, and with the manner in which they were executed—(cheers)—by all concerned, and in doing that I am sure I have the concurrence of the whole of this House (Cheers.) As to whether any extra allowance, &c., should be made to the police, there has hardly yet been sufficient time to consider the question, as, the House will understand, the Chief Commissioner and others have been very busy. I hope they will lose no time in coming to a conclusion. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether, seeing that the capital required for carrying out the programme of Indian Railway extension for the three years ending 1897, 1898, and 1899, was estimated at rather more than twenty-nine millions of tens of rupees (Rx.29,000,000), and that, during the period of construction, the interest charged on this outlay must heavily increase the current financial burden it was open to the Secretary of State in Council to revise and reduce this proposed capital outlay.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is certainly open to the Secretary of State in Council to revise or reduce the capital outlay proposed for railway construction up to 1899, and any recommendation in that direction from the Government of India would receive my most careful consideration. But, seeing the great advantage accruing to India from the development of its railways, the importance of finding useful employment for the people in the distressed tracts, and the waste attendent on a sudden change of such a policy as has been adopted, it would be with graet regret that I should sanction any material reduction of the amount entered in the Budget Estimate.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any later information in reference to the loss of life and destruction of property by the recent earthquake in Assam and Sylhet, and whether he can give any information as to the position of the missionaries of the Welsh Presbyterian Mission stationed in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills and in Sylhet.—Lord G. Hamilton: We have no later information beyond what has been published in the public journals. The later telegrams give a largely reduced estimate of the probable loss of life. Nothing is known as to the position of missionaries in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills and Sylhet, but so soon as I can obtain any authentic information I will gladly communicate it to the hon. gentleman.

THE MURDER AT POONA.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any detailed information from India regarding the murder at Poona of Mr. J. Rand of the Civil Service, and of Lieutenant Ayerst, of the Commissariat Department: and whether he can state under what circumstances and by whom these diabolical acts were committed.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have received a telegram giving more detailed information concerning this outrage which was of a determined and premedidated character. Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were returning from an entertainment at Government House when two men at a lonely part of the wood sprang up upon the springs of their respective carriages, and fired at them with pistols. Lieutenant Ayerst was shot dead by the side of his wife, and Mr. Rand was severely wounded, but is doing well. Mr. Rand was head of the Plague Commission in Poona, and had with great skill and energy practically stamped out that pestilence. He had been violently denounced by name in some of the vernacular Press for his action in that capacity. Lieutenant Ayerst was not connected with the plague operations.

At a Cabinet Council in Paris, on June 19, M. Hanotaux announced an arrangement with China conceding to France an extension of the Kwang-si railways towards the interior, access to Yun-nan towards Yun-nan-fu, permission to French engineers to work the frontier mines, and an indemnity of 760,000f. to the Marty Company for obstructions to navigation in the Gulf of Tongking. The extension of the frontier posts up to the Mekong, M. Hanotaux added, had just been completed, and the five murderers of Father Mazel had been executed.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

The death is announced of Captain Boycott at his residence at Flexton, near Bungay. He had been in failing health for some time, and a few months ago started on a sea voyage, but was obliged to land, and hurriedly returned home. He leaves a widow, but no children. The term "boycotting" originated during the residence of Captain Boycott at Lough Mask, county Mayo, where he had the agency of the Flexton estate of 12,000 acres, the property of Sir Hugh Adair. Captain Boycott was a landowner who went to Ireland originally from England and settled in the county Galway, where he was agent for Sir Hugh Adair and other landlords. Before the land agitation began he lived on good terms with his tenants but he was then singled out for attack by the conspirators who opened their campaign by the murder of Lord Mountmorres. No definite charge was brought against him, except that he was a landlord. He was driven to great straits as labourers refused to work for him and traders refused to supply his wants. He struggled gallantly against this persecution, worked with his wife on his land, and did all that was possible to supply the lack of labour. At harvest time however it was impossible for him to get in his crops, and they lay for a considerable time anent, with the prospect of being utterly lost. Mr. Forster, who was Chief Secretary, was appealed to by Captain Boycott for protection, but saw no grounds on which he could interfere. At length a letter was addressed to a newspaper by a Mr. Manning, asking for volunteers to go to the rescue. It was promptly responded to by the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, now Lord Farnham, and others. A body of Orangemen were brought from Cavan, who were joined by others, and expressed their readiness to go to Captain Boycott's relief. Mr. Forster was applied to for protection for the party, and at last sent a strong body of soldiers, who remained until the labourers had gathered in the crops. The success of the expedition had a salutary effect. Captain Boycott outlived the prejudice exited against him, and by forbearance and kindness recovered the place which he had formerly enjoyed in popular esteem. A few years ago he removed to Bungay in Suffolk.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—June 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

H S H Capt Prince Francis of Teck	Capt W G Hatherell
Mr H C Williams, B C S	Capt E C Townsend
Mr W H Rushton, B	Capt A W Forbes
Mr W R Haughton, B	Lieut D G Meagher
Mr H A Bamford, B	Lieut H Coape-Smith
Mr C R Dun, B	Lieut G A Preston
Mr L A Light, B	Lieut C B Herley
Col W L Ranking	Lieut W G Windham
Lt-Col H H R Heath	Surg-Major H Martin
Major A W T Radcliffe	Surg-Major J C H Peacocke
	Sub-Condr W Lowe

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Sherman, B 2 mos	Surg-Capt C L Williams, till 18th Oct
Mrs E C W Stansbury, 3 mos	
Surg-Major L T Young, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A H C MacCarthy, B	Lt-Col C H Westmorland
Mr E Garthwaite, B	Capt F H Domenichetti
Mr P. Bansidhar, B	Capt W Kirkpatrick
Mr R Morris, M C S	Sub-Lieut E Stocken
Mr C R McMillar, Bo	

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 18.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major H N McRae. To be Majors—Major J Shakespear, CIE, DSO, from the Leinster Regt; and Capt H H H Aspinall. Lieutenants to be Captains—A K Armstrong, C C Leveson-Gower, B P S Rooke, and P C Palin. To be Lieutenants—Lieuts J M M Collard, from Northamptonshire Regt; Vere de Vere Hunt, from Royal Artillery; E S Gale, from Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and A L Longhurst, from Border Regt; Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—G A Hawks, A Shairp, G de la Poer Beresford Packenham, A F Henderson, H E ar Rhys Pryce, W H Sympson, C H Villiers-Stuart, G K Channer, C A C Godwin, E C W Conwey-Gordon, O, St J Skeen, and M H B Geddes—To be Second Lieutenant—Second Lieut G D Bruce, from Royal Fusiliers—The following Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List—C L Peart, K Wigram, H C M N James, C P Barlow, E D Wylie, F P P Rouse, H W Niven, J G Lyons, and A J P Coke.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Colonels—E G Russell, Bengal Establishment; W McConaghy, MD, and T S Weir, Bombay Establishment—Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels—W Owen, MD, W Conroy, G J Kelly, D Basu, A W Mackenzie, J Mullane, MD, D French-Mullen, MD, J A Nelis, A M Crofts, J Crofts, MD, and W Coates, MD, Bengal Establishment; H A F Nailer, and N Chatterjie, Madras Establishment; W K Hatch, H D Masani, and K R Kirtikar, Bombay establishment—Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Major—F J Drury, H J Dyson, F A Rogers, DSO, and E R W C Carroll, Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the following officers from the half-pay list to the effective list:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut A Ward.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surg-Captain, J Fitzpatrick, Bengal Establishment; Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surg Captain, H Hawkes, Madras Establishment. The date of retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surg Major, W Fearn, Bombay Establishment, is altered to Feb. 17, 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the following officers:—

Indian Medical Service—Surg Capt F H Burton-Brown, Bengal Establishment, and Surg Lieut A Moore, Madras Establishment.

The following appointments have made to the Staff in India:—Major T H Houghton, ISC, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General, vice Col W L Ranking, resigned. Brevet Col J H S Craigie, Highland Light Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant General vice Major C W Park, whose tenure has expired. Capt W E Bunbury, ISC, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Assistant Qmr General of a Command. Capt J R Mathewes, ISC, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major Haughton. Major E C Hill, Wiltshire Regt to be an Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Capt C F R Davidson, who has vacated. Major A H Cavaye, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Military Secretary and ADC to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Madras, vice Major R G Kekewich, who has vacated. To be Aides de Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab:—Lieut J H A Annesley, 18th Hussars, and Brevet Major R G Egerton, ISC—"London Gazette."

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

A Parliamentary Paper was issued on June 24 setting forth the circumstances attending the abolition of the legal status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba. The Sultan frankly accepted the position and has himself given earnest of his intention to carry out the reform loyally. His Highness has made an arrangement with all his slaves by which they are to work for him for three days in the week in return for their holdings, whilst on the other three days they are to work for themselves, or, if they work for him, to receive wages. Further, he has instructed his overseers to drop the old designation of "slaves," substituting "boys," or "children." Sir A. Hardinge, the British Consul-General at Zanzibar, remarks that the system of slavery is so deeply rooted in the life of every class of the people that we must not expect to see the fruit of this reform at once. Of the real effect of these decrees it is so far too early to judge—a point which Sir A. Hardinge himself emphasises, but it appears that the new law is not meeting with the opposition which in some quarters it was expected to provoke.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 19th to 25th June.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s, Bombay—509 bales cotton for transhipment to Genoa, 92 cwt gingelly seed, 3,988 cwt wheat, 356 cwt rice, and 180 corges skins

Dumra s, Bombay—51 cwt wool unpressed, 2,823 cwt wheat, 600 cwt jowaree, 91 cwt rice, and 960 corges skins

Dwarka s, Bombay—361 cwt cotton unpressed, 1105 cwt rape seed including jamba and seets, 9,778 cwt wheat, 500 cwt jowaree, 706 corges skins, and 2,030 cwt bones for transhipment to London

Kola s, Bombay—52 cwt cotton unpressed, 82 cwt rapeseed including jamba and seets, 11,289 cwt wheat, and 38 corges skins

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—166 bales cotton, 5,983 bales wool, 4,002 cwt gingellyseed for transhipment to Marseilles, 19,640 cwt wheat 279 corges hide, 741 cwt saltpetre and 8,373 lbs tea

Simla s, Bombay—104 bales cotton, 584 cwt repseed including jamba and seets, 3,577 cwt wheat, 83 cwt jowaree, and 591 cwt rice

Dwarka s, Bombay—539 bales cotton, 185 cwt cotton unpressed, 8 cwt rapeseed including jamba and seets, 4,396 cwt wheat, 1,478 cwt rice, and 30 corges skins

Dumra s, Bombay—319 bales cotton, 451 cwt cotton unpressed, 1,425 cwt rapseed including jamba and seets, 1,322 cwt wheat 99 cwt linseed, 911 cwt rice, 196 corges skins and 2,104 cwt bones

Bahaduri s, Bombay—290 bales cotton, 219 cwt cotton unpressed, 3,374 cwt rapseed including jamba and seets, 11,347 cwt wheat, 492 cwt jowaree, and 3,228 cwt rice

Assyria s, Bombay—2 bales cotton, 685 cwt repseed including jamba and seets, 4,079 cwt wheat, 567 cwt rice, 866 cwt bones, 215 lbs tea for transhipment to London

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—255 pieces grey goods foreign

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—340 pieces grey goods foreign

Ehrenfels s, Hamburg and Antwerp—8 cwt iron bar, rod sheets and hoops

Salamati s, Bombay—8 gallons kerosine oil

Rufford Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—1,641 pieces grey goods foreign, 5,280 pieces white goods foreign, 189 pieces prints foreign

City of London s, Glasgow, Liverpool via Bombay—[illegible] pieces grey goods foreign, 27,781 pieces white goods foreign, 6,738 pieces prints foreign, 77 cwt iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, 500 cwt steel, 75 cwt copper

Maria Valerie s, Trieste—1,500 pieces grey goods foreign, 375 prints foreign, 15,000 lb, T red and dyed yarns foreign, 20 cwt copper

Dwarka s, Bombay—1,300 pieces grey goods foreign, 5,369 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,351 pieces white goods foreign, 1,705 pieces prints foreign, 2 pieces prints Indian, 500 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign

Dumra s,—3,527 pieces grey goods foreign, 20,320 pieces grey goods India, 12,896 pieces white goods foreign, 8,842 pieces prints foreign, 300 lbs grey yarns foreign, 5,100 lbs grey yarns Indian, 5,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign. 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 21 cwt spelter, 38 cwt copper, 77 cwt yellow metal

Bahaduri s, Bombay—3,231 pieces grey goods foreign, 2918 pieces grey goods Indian, 13,314 pieces white goods foreign, 935 pieces prints foreign, 500 lbs grey yarns foreign, 1,985 lbs grey yarns Indian

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Homa, 1,722 tons, Captain W Storm, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Kt Companion, 2,593 tons, Captain T Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Carron, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (11th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain D Young, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Lamb and 2 children, Mrs Molloy and child and 4 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs A J Lowe, Mr Mackintosh, Mr Shaik Hossein, Mr Bhugwandas Damodhur and 60 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J W Shankain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (2nd June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G J Israil, Mr J J Wragg, and Marie Fernandes. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs G B Stacey, Miss Stacey, Mr R H Hair, Mr W McLeod, Mr and Mrs Girling and child, Mr John Douglas, Mr J A Kinnially and 180 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 10.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
D	Henry Balckow	439	Jourdain			B & P s N Co
E	Guyana	2370	Snow	Karachi	14-7	P F & Co
F	Goa	1217	Plowman	Zanzibar	15-7	M M & Co
G	Courland	760	Tenton			D Adoola
H	& J H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	1760				Do.
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp		K N & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo			Shprd & Co
M	Satranji	547	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
M	Bahadurl	820	Adam			Do.
N	Nahermati	824	C mount			Do.
N	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	16-7	F Heyer
O	Bancoora	2197	Whitehead	Zanzibar	10-7	M M & Co
P	Clydesdale	2225	Sharp	Not fixed		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Da'e.	Agents.
3	Singapare	1446	Pezzarello	Gemon	10-7	P H S N Co
4	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	13-7	M M & Co
6	Kt Templar	2704	Pain	Kobe	13-7	P & O Co
7	Hydaspes	1911	Lockyer	China		P & O Co
12	Peninsular	3547	Wheler	London	21-7	P & O Co
11	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	15-7	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Nawab s	Cortan	Calcutta, June 11.
24	Armenia s	Shankein	Glasgow, June 2.
	Ganges s	Creery	Aden, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, &c.
	Nairung s	Sullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Bancoora s	Whitehead	Delagoa Bay, &c.
	Kt. Companions	Williams	Liverpool, &c.
	Florida s	Young	Hamburg.
11	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Homa s	Storm	Karachi.

KARACHI.

June. ARRIVALS.

22	Johannesberger s	Wee'se	Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay.
23	Assyria s	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Kilwa s	Achison	Bombay.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Do.
	Indravati s	Ahmed	Do.
	Rauenthaler s	Grambung	Hamburg & Antwerp
24	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
28	Bahadurl s	Adam	Do.
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.
	Simla s	Grier	Bombay.
	Dumra s	Russell	Do.

June. DEPARTURES.

21	Assyria s	Simpson	Bombay.
22	Kilwa s	Achison	Persian Gulf.
23	Dido s	Watson	Havre and Hull.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay.
24	Indravati s	Ahmed	Do.
25	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
26	Johannesberger s	Weglee	Hamburg & Bremen.
	Rauenthaler s	Grambung	Bombay.
28	Pemba s	Shepherd	Do.
	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S, Bahadurl, Adam, Shepherd and Co., for Bombay.
" Dumra, Russell, M. Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases brassware, D Manecklal; 94 cwt deer-horns, R Dhunjee and Co; 100 cwt gum, 17 cwt rampatre, A Mowjee; 103 cwt gum, Jaitha Malee; 230 cwt gum, N Meanee; 15 cwt bysabol, 3 1-2 cwt beeswax, 4 1-2 cwt lac, 7 cases mother of pearl shell, K Shierriff and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—209 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kurrachee s—7030 cwt poppyseed, 16,030 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Companion s—800 cwt poppy-seed, Ralli Brothers.
Clydesdale s—4000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—3 bales woolen carpets, 1 case stone necklaces, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2000 cwt linseed, Glade and Co; 690 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—630 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—42 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 35 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 125 bales twist, N Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—144 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

K. Templar s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Leveson, Lt. Bo, W W D on retirement, from Nussecrabad.

JULY 9.

Fletcher, 2nd Lt. Ms, E Lanc Regt, on leave, from Thayetmyo.
Alexander, Lt., Bo, 6th Cavalry, on duty from Karachi.
Monks, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Mason, Capt, 4th Lancers, Hyd Cont, on leave, to England.
Charleton, Capt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt.
Fletcher, 2nd Lt, Ms, E Lanc Regt, on leave to England.

JULY 10.

Alexander, Lieut, Bo, VI Cavalry, on duty, to Deolali.
Douglas Lieut, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be post practice on the Cooperage on Tuesday the 13th instant at 7 a.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

INDIGESTION
SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

☞ The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

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Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
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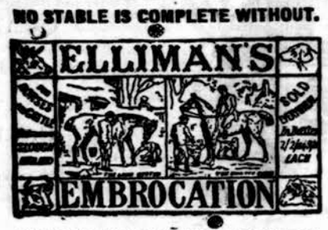
Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malaria fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool, fragrant Cigarette.

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The Light of India.

30 CANDLE POWER.
Rs. 2 EACH COMPLETE.
With either Blue, Green, or White Opal Shade.
PERFECTLY SAFE
CENTRAL DRAUGHT.
Heavily Nickel Plated
EASILY CLEANED AND RE-WICKED.
WILL LAST YEARS.
Note the Price **Rs. 2**
EACH COMPLETE.
Extra Shade, As. 7 each;
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poorer class trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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"Are you subject to Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache?"

If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

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Sure signs that the Liver is inactive.

Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

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The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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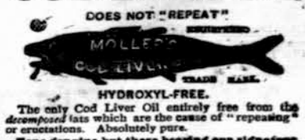
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW
COD LIVER OIL
DOES NOT "REPEAT"



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The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.
None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.
Of all Chemists.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Horses! Horses!
Carriages! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.

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OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
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Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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THE WORLD'S RENOWNED

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY US

At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

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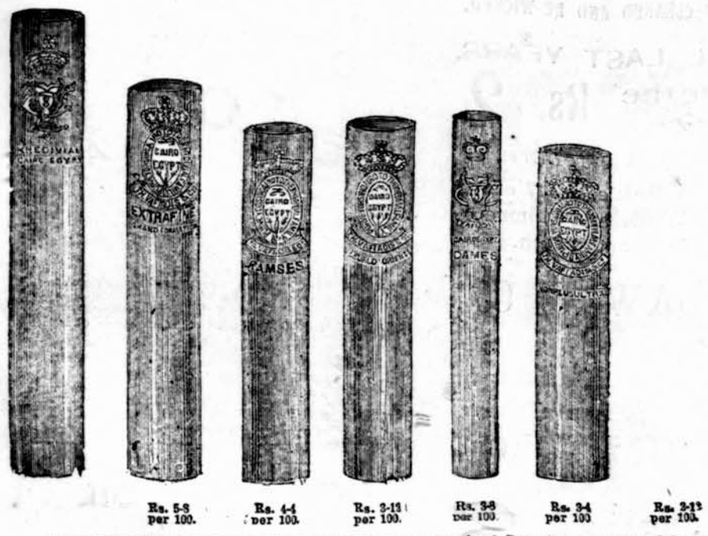
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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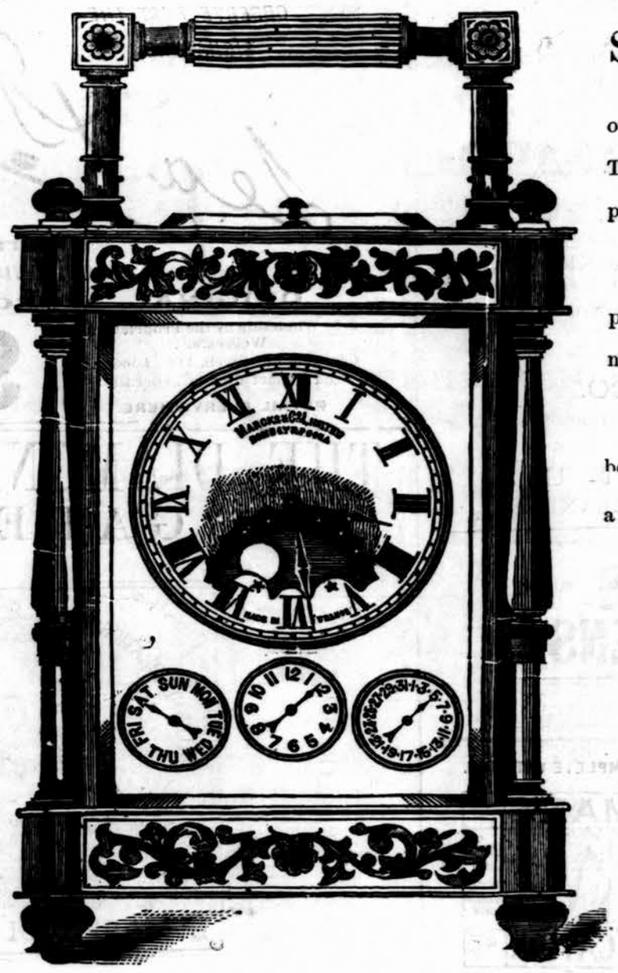
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

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REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd.,
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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless ands a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass find measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

CAUTION!

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"ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES

are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."

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